

# Jacksonville

# Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 2185.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

F. & L. W. CRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

One year in advance, \$2.00

Six months in advance, \$1.00

Three months in advance, \$0.50

Terms of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$1.00

Second insertion, \$0.50

Third insertion, \$0.30

Fourth insertion, \$0.20

Longer advertisements, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

Advertisements for candidates, by agreement.

### FORGIVENESS.

When on a fragrant sandal tree  
The woodman's axe descends,  
And she who bloomed so beautifully  
Beneath the weapon bands,  
Even on the edge that wrought her death,  
Dying, she breathes her sweetest breath,  
As if to token in her fall  
Peace to her foes, and love to all.

How rarely man this lesson learns,  
To smile and bless the hand that smites,  
To see the blow and feel the pain,  
And render only love again!  
One had it, but he came from Heaven,  
Revealed, rejected and betrayed;  
No curse he breathed, no plaint he made,  
But when his deathly dark rage he awoke,  
Prayed for his murderers and died.

### Accidentally Innocent.

No lawyer likes going into court with a thoroughly bad case, yet how can he help it sometimes?

I should have more patience with the question, "Do you ever think it right to defend a man whom you believe to be guilty?" were it less frequently put by people who spend six days of the week seeking to get the upper hand of their neighbors, and the seventh trying to circumvent their Maker. To the honest inquirer, I commend the answer Dr. Johnson once gave to Boswell, "Sir, the lawyer is not the judge."

Was it my place when George Gilbert's little care-worn wife came with tears glistening in her eyes, to beseech me to do what I could for her imprisoned husband, virtually to turn my back and leave her tired, troubled heart to break or rot as it might. I was neither a priest nor a Levite to find a ready excuse for passing by on the other side. Yet what could I do? George Gilbert had been sent on a collecting tour and had gambled away money received for his employers. It was a plain case of embezzlement, and the penalty was a term of years in the State's prison.

"I am sure he never meant to be dishonest," pleaded the loyal little woman; "he was tempted by a crafty and designing man, but instead of running away, as others would have done, he came back and confessed his fault, offering to let his whole salary go toward making up the lost money till every cent was paid. Mr. Meek, the junior partner, was willing to be merciful, but Mr. Mangie, the head of the house, who just returned then after a year's absence, insisted that the law should take its course."

"I gave her what poor consolation I could, for lawyers, like doctors, must keep their patients' courage up at times."

"In the first place, I'll see Messrs. Mangie & Meek," I said. "Mr. Mangie may be brought to hear reason, after all—if he can only be made to see his interest in it."

The pale, despondent face cheered up a little. My words seemed to have inspired sort of undefined hope that I was far from feeling myself.

Mr. Mangie received me with stony politeness.

"Young man," his manner said, "don't waste time in appeals to sentiment; you won't if you'll only just look at me."

I took the hint and came at once to business, repeated Gilbert's offer, and put it as strongly as possible that more was to be gained by leniency than harshness—all of which Mr. Mangie listened to with a conscientious scowl.

"I cannot be a party to compounding a felony," he answered with a solemn intonation.

"Nor have I asked you," I replied, not a little nettled. "I have merely mentioned a plan of paying back your own, leaving it to your generosity to press or not to press this prosecution."

"Oh, its all the same," was the contemptuous rejoinder—"anybody but a lawyer, with his head full of quibs and quibbles, could see that. Besides, there is something rather cool in the proposal to retain your friend in our employ under pretence of working out the money he has stolen, with the opportunity of flitting twice as much in the meantime."

I felt my temper rising, and not caring to imperil my client's interest by an outright quarrel, I took a hasty leave.

Had I been in the prisoner's place on the morning fixed for the trial, I could hardly have ascended the courthouse steps with more reluctance than I did. And when I entered the court-room and found Gilbert and his wife already there, and noted the hopeful look with which the latter greeted my coming, my heart sickened at the thought of the bitter disappointment coming.

"The People vs. Gilbert," called out the judge, after disposing of some formal matters.

A jury was immediately impaneled and the case opened by the District Attorney.

Mr. Meek was the first witness. The nervous, hesitating manner in which he gave his evidence would have greatly damaged its effect had it not evidently arisen from a disposition to do the prisoner as little hurt as possible. But no softening could break the terrible force of facts he was compelled to relate.

In his partner's absence he had employed George Gilbert as a clerk; had found him competent and trust-worthy; had sent him on a trip to make collections; after receiving a considerable sum, he was induced by a respectable looking gentleman, with whom he had casually fallen in, to join a social game of cards; at first they played for

amusement, then for money, and after losing all his own, in hope of retrieving his loss, with the fatal intonation of that dreadful vice whose end is swift destruction, he had hazarded, and lost the last dollar of money he had in trust for his employers.

Mr. Meek's voice faltered as he closed his narrative. He was to volunteer something about the prisoner's good character when a disapproving glance from Mr. Mangie brought him to a halt.

Just then the prisoner chanced to turn his head, and catching a glimpse of the senior partner, who had just entered, and was standing among the crowd, he started quickly, then whispered hurriedly in my ear.

"Turn aside your face," I whispered back. And the case for the prosecution being closed.

"Have you any witness for the defence?" inquired the judge.

"I will call Ezekiah Mangie," I replied.

A buzz of surprise greeted the announcement, in the midst of which Mr. Mangie stepped forward and was sworn.

"You have been absent for the past year Mr. Mangie?" I began.

"I have."

"Travelling in different parts?"

"Yes, sir."

"The prisoner was employed by your partner in your absence, and was arrested about the time of your return?"

"Such was the case."

"Have you ever seen him?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Or met him in your travels?"

"If he will turn his head this way I can tell better."

At my bidding Gilbert turned and faced the witness.

The effect was electrical. Mr. Mangie turned red and pale by turns.

"One other question, Mr. Mangie," I resumed. "Do you recognize in the prisoner a young man from whom you won a thousand dollars at poker while on your travels?" and I named the time and place at which the prisoner had met with the misfortune.

The man of iron nerve hesitated worse than his more amiable partner had done. He was halting between a point blank lie, which might entail the penalties of perjury, and the truth, which would cost him money.

Cowardice performed the office of conscience, and the truth came out. The firm's money, which George Gilbert had lost, had been won by the senior partner; and the Court instructed the jury that, as the sum in question had actually been delivered to one of the joint owners, who was bound to account to his associate, the prisoner could not be convicted.

"God bless you Mr. Parker!" faltered the happy little wife. "I knew you would bring us out all right."

It was evident the truthful woman's nature gave me all the credit of a result in whose achievement my share had been next to nothing.

The lesson was not lost on George Gilbert. His first false step was the last; and the richest feast ever received was the heartfelt gratitude of his noble, faithful wife.

### An Ancient Paris Street.

Baron Hausmann and his successors have left undisturbed, thus far, in the heart of Paris, a street which has an air about it of very old antiquity. The time was, when Paris was the most difficult and awkward city to drive through in the whole of Western Europe. But the wonderful changes in late years make it very curious that in a quarter the most frequented in the city, and where improvements have been the most general, there should remain a street, dating from the seventh century, and famous from its association with Queen Bernice, the contemporary of the not less famous Fredegonde. It is called the "Street of the Withered Tree," and it was there at the place where the street is crossed by the modern Rue de Rivoli that the execution of Brunehild took place in the year 613. She had fallen into the hands of Clothair, the son of Fredegonde, who accused her with having caused the death of ten kings, or sons of kings, and arraigned her before the officers of the army, by whom she was condemned at the age of eighty, or, as some assert, at ninety, to a punishment considered worthy of her crimes. For three days, she was exposed in mean and ragged garments on the back of a camel, and on the fourth was attached by her hair and one of her legs to the tail of an unbroken horse, who, as soon as he was let loose, instantly dashed her to pieces against the stones of "Withered Tree Street." Throughout the Middle Ages the street was the resort of seditious Parisians, and the scene of constant disorders. There were in it three noted coffee-houses, which in the latter half of the eighteenth century were frequently chiefly by the encircledist fraternity.

### Curiosities of Life.

Lay your finger on your pulse, and know that at every stroke some immortal passes to his maker; some fellow being crosses the river of death, and if we but think of it, we may well wonder that it should be so long before seven thousand lives to be a hundred years old, and but one in a hundred reaches sixty years. The married life longer than the single. There is one soldier to every eight persons, and out of every thousand born, ninety-five weddings take place.

### How a Man Locks the Doors.

There is something curious about the way a man closes up the doors for the night. A woman will close up all the doors in the house in ten minutes and spend twenty minutes taking down her back hair and getting her frizzes ready for morning. The man of the house having no back hair to take down and no frizzes to put up, spends his time in locking up the house. He begins at the back doors and looks and bolts all the doors from that to the front door. Then he takes off his coat and collar. By that time one of the children wants a drink of water, and he has to unlock one of the doors to get it. Then he locks the door carefully, goes back and takes off his vest and winds up his watch or clock as the case may be. His wife suddenly calls out from among the bed-clothes it being the winter season and asks her liege lord to make another expedition to the kitchen and see if the pancake batter is liable to rise in its night and overflow the dish. He unlocks two more doors and makes a tour of inspection. All is well. He removes his stockings, warms his feet and proposes to retire. Suddenly he is overcome with the conviction that the rear door is not locked and away he goes barefooted over the cold floor of the kitchen and woodshed. By the time he reaches the woodshed door he is uncertain whether any of the doors are locked, and he makes the grand round again. He removes his pantaloons, blows out the light and is just about to lie down, when his wife suddenly betinks herself that the girl probably forgot to put the milk pail out, and away he goes again in a huff and a white flowing garment before he gets back to bed again he steps on two marbles and a sharp piece of tin which the children have left on the floor. At last he gets between the sheets and lays him down to pleasant or horrible dreams—he is never sure which it will be. As Morpheus gobbles him up and is about to take him to the land of Nod, the brilliant thought that the hired girl is out flashes athwart his brain, and he gets up and unlocks the kitchen door. In exactly one hour and eleven minutes from the time he begins preparations to retire he is in bed for good, and one of the doors is still unlocked. He says softly but solemnly that he'll be blown if he'll undertake to lock the doors again if robbers surrounded the house four feet deep. But the next night he repeats the performance by special request.

### Most Always Thus.

About mid-afternoon the cry of "runaway—look out!" was started on Michigan avenue, near Cass street, by a dozen persons. A young man with the peach blossoms of the country on his cheeks and his pants tucked into his boot-legs had just come out of a harness shop, and seeing the runaway horse coming down the street he dropped the horse collar off his arm and made a dash for the flying animal. Just how it happened no one could say, but horse and man and sleigh were all piled up in a heap the next moment, and from the mass issued a string of yells as it did not seem possible one man could utter. The crowd separated one from the other after a while, and the man appeared to have been dragged through several knot-holes and then run through a threshing machine. Some wiped the blood off his ear, while others hunted up his broken suspenders and missing boot-heels, and when he got his breath he said:

"Oh, I don't care about these few scratches. Where are the ladies whose lives I saved?"

"There was no one in the sleigh," answered one of the crowd—"no one but a sack of buckwheat and a quarter of beef, and they are safe."

"Didn't I rescue anybody?" demanded the young man.

"No; but you are a hero just the same."

"I'll be totally mashed if I am!" he indignantly exclaimed. "Here, some of you put that horse-collar over my head, hitch a will-cart to me and drive me to death for a mule, for I don't know enough to be a first-class fool."

### Down on the Moon.

Prof. Swift recently gave some visitors a view of sunrise on the moon through his telescope. On the moon the dawn advanced at the rate of ten miles an hour, lighting up new fields and furnishing to him an ever-changing panorama. Still, there is naught but desolation, yawning craters, and sharp peaks of volcanic mountains and circular walls with perpendicular sides that surround deep pits. The moon is dead, to all appearance—burned out, the desolate and rugged shores of its great sea bottoms. But in the gray plains, where some astronomers think an ocean once spread, craters are seen with perpendicular walls. The gray plains can be seen with the naked eye, forming what is called "the man in the moon," on a map like the Eastern Continent. Under the telescope we could trace what seemed at first to be shore lines on the borders of this plain. On closer inspection, instead of wave-washed sand, these lines appeared to be but rounded steps formed by successive lava bursts spreading over the plain and making, by the lessening flow, the gradual exhaustion of the volcanic force. From one of the largest craters rise three volcanic cones, the summits of which are tipped with

### sunlight before the floor of the crater is lighted.

In another large crater two cones arise. From the larger crater rays spread out, as though the volcanic force cracked the firm crust in its upheaval, injecting through the broken surface ridges of dazzling white lava, that spread out like the arms of cuttlefish covering a vast surface. The grandest phenomena are to be observed by following the sun on the moon. The advancing dawn forms a ragged crescent line upon the surface still in darkness. The sun's rays pass over dark chasms and low fields, lighting up ragged mountain tops far in advance. They appear like little islands of light lying off the coast of an illuminated sea. High mountains and craters walls near the shore of light cast deep shadows. The circular rims of craters are illuminated, and shine like rings of silver, glittering upon a cushion of darkness. The advancing dawn now lights up the bases of the outlying mountains that but a moment ago showed but a speck of light, and still new mountain tops are tipped with silver far in advance. The sunlight strikes upon the side of a circular wall of a crater, and there is a silver crescent, with a black space between it and the sea of light. Slowly the summit of other portions of the circular wall are lighted up, and then the sunlight invades the depths of the crater, while the shadow of the wall nearest the sun stretches half across the floor of the chasm. Frequently great gaps are broken in the crater walls, and streaks of light stream across the floor. The jagged rocks, in calm, cold beauty, shine and glitter in the fierce white light. The mountains are mountains of desolation, and the valleys are valleys of silence and death. They are wrinkled with the flow of lava and torn with upheavals. The moon is dead. No air, no sea, no forest shade, or living thing. The moon is a never-failing source of delight. It is also awful in its suggestions of power and in its loneliness of utter desolation.

### Dog Stories.

Intelligent dogs readily adapt themselves to their conditions, as the following anecdote will prove: A deaf and dumb lady living in a German city had as a companion a younger woman, who was also deaf and dumb. They lived in a small set of rooms opening on the public corridor of the house. Somebody gave the elder lady a little dog as a present. For some time, whenever anybody rang the bell at the door, the dog barked to call the attention of his mistress. The dog soon discovered, however, that neither the bell nor the barking made any impression on the women, and he took to the practice of merely pulling one of them by the dress with his teeth, in order to explain that someone was at the door. Gradually the dog ceased to bark altogether, and for more than 7 years before his death he remained as mute as his two "companions." When expression by sound was useless, it fell with him into obscurity. Not such a complete master of the situation was the hero of the second story. A brave, active, intelligent terrier, belonging to a lady, one day discovered a monkey belonging to an itinerant organ-grinder, seated upon a bank within the grounds, and at once made a dash for him. The monkey, who was attired in jacket and hat, awaited the onset with such undisturbed tranquility that the dog halted within a few feet of him to reconnoitre. Both animals took a long, steady stare at each other, but the dog evidently was recovering from his surprise, and about to make a spring for the intruder. At this critical juncture, the monkey, who had remained perfectly quiet hitherto, raised his paw and gracefully saluted by lifting his hat. The effect was magical; the dog's head and tail drooped, and he sneaked off and entered the house, refusing to leave it until he was satisfied that his polite but mysterious guest had departed. He evidently fancied he smelt sulphur.

### Eating to Slow Music.

Why should a hungry traveler be forced to eat to slow music? On one of the Florida steamboats, the tuncful three, harp, fute and violin, are brought into play not only when a landing is reached or the moon rises, but also when meals are served in the cabin. As soon as the napkin is spread across the knee and the soup plate is set down, the spasmodic refrain, "Whoo Emma!" falls upon the ear and puts the nerves, if not the appetite on edge. With the St. John's River shad comes the agile and cool-moving "Nancy Lee," and with the roasts and entrees, is drowned "Ah I have sighed to rest me!" Then the mince pie is served thin, soggy and mysterious, and the harp with prophetic instinct, anticipates every victim's dreams by striking the first cords of "Grandfather's Clock." It may be that the captain aims to stimulate the appetites of the passengers by these artificial aids; and then again, it is conceivable that the musicians are paid by the steward, who is anxious to keep the living expenses as low as possible, and ingeniously contrives to clear the cabin in fifteen minutes. The traveling public is not composed of deaf men, and no one who has ears can make out his dinner when music such as this is in process of dissection. Involuntarily, the nervous man sends back the soup, skips the shad, plays with the roast, and bolts out of the cabin with an orange in his hand long before the ancestral time-piece is wound up.

### A Mile a Minute.

Some years ago Captain A. L. Anderson, of Kingston, New York, owned a celebrated sail-boat named Gazelle, and one winter his brother Nathan mounted the Gazelle on runners, and many were the jolly parties who enjoyed sails in the Gazelle that winter. Being at Saugerties one day the wind came out north-east and blew a gale, and when the Gazelle ran out of Saugerties Creek homeward bound, it was decided that Hank Van Bramer, a noted North River skipper of those days, should hold a watch over the boat from Saugerties Light-house to the one at the mouth of Rondout Creek. Accordingly the Gazelle made a stretch up the river toward Maiden, so as to come down and pass the light-house on the fly, then squared away, the wind blowing a piper just over the quarter, and as she flew past Saugerties Light, "Nate," who had the tiller, sang out, "Time!" I was a passenger on that sail, and the shores appeared like two blue ribbons, the noise made by the flying boat was like the hum of a large top, and at times, when a heavier puff of wind than usual struck the boat, a long distance would be run on one runner. The ice was smooth, and so strong that the four-horse mail-coaches between Albany and New York used the river as a thoroughfare all the way to Poughkeepsie, and when the Gazelle rushed past the Rondout light-house, and "Nate" again called out "Time!" Hank Van Bramer's eyes were so filled with tears that he could not see the figures on the watch-face, but the boat was gradually brought by the wind, luffed up, and stopped, when the tears were swabbed from Hank's eyes and the time noted was just nine minutes since leaving Saugerties light-house, which, by allowing two minutes for bringing the boat by the wind, luffing up and getting it stopped, would make the running time seven minutes for the ten miles, and when it is remembered the Gazelle was not an ice-boat, but a sail-boat mounted on what looked like a huge hand-sled, with plank runners shod with half-round irons running the boat's entire length, it seems the more speed is obtained by having a certain amount of weight to the craft, for no report of greater speed than ten miles in seven minutes is remembered to have been made by any of the modern-built ice-yachts.

### Tram-Roads for Wagons.

It seems to me a tram-road could be constructed much cheaper on a different plan by using small, narrow-gauge cars in place of wagons, say from 2 1/2 to 3 feet in width. The track could be made similar to the old-fashioned strap rail—simply a piece of heavy strap-iron spiked on a piece of scantling of sufficient strength, and where there is much travel double tracks could be used. My plan would be to have small cars of capacity of a common wagon made as light and durable as possible, and one horse could pull as much as two to a common wagon on good roads. On level prairies tram-roads could be made much cheaper than \$5,000 per mile as a good many of them are already graded and bridged, and it would not be as much expense to keep them in repair after being built as our common dirt or mud roads. What we want is a road that will not cut up every time it rains.

### Of Course She Had.

He was a stylish-looking young man, and he put on several extra flourishes as he drove up to a residence on Woodward avenue with a fast horse and nobby cutter. His impatient ring at the bell was slowly answered by the maid, and she put on great dignity as she replied to his query by saying: "Miss Clara is not at home."

"But I have come to take her out riding," he continued.

"Miss Clara is not at home," she persisted.

"Well, that's strange," he mused, as he slowly walked down the steps and out of the gate. He unlatched the horse like a man who didn't know what he was doing, but as he was ready to get into the cutter he suddenly slapped his leg and cried out:

"See it, now! She's taken that present to a jeweler and he's told her it was rolled plate!"

### Excuses For Smoking.

In a northern town, the lads of a school acquired the habit of smoking and resorted to the most ingenious methods to conceal the habit from the master. In this they were successful until one evening when the master caught them pulling most vigorously.

"How now," shouted he to one of the culprits. "How dare you be smoking?"

"Sir!" I am subject to headaches, and a pipe takes off the pain."

"And you, and you, and you, inquired the pedagogue, questioning every boy in his turn. One had a raging toothache; another cholera; the third a cough; in short, they all had something for which the weed was a surer remedy. "Now sirrah!" bellowed the master to the last boy, "pray what disorder do you smoke for?"

Alas, all the excuses were exhausted; but the interrogated urelin, putting down his pipe, and looking up in his face, said, in a whining, hypocritical tone, "Sir, I smoke for corns."

### FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Necessity never made a good bargain. Examples are the best lessons for youth.

All between the eadie and the coffin is uncertain.

He that gives his heart will not deny his money.

Honest men's words are as good as their bonds.

An hour of pain is as long as a day of pleasure.

Friendship is the most sacred of all moral bonds.

Blessings are often not valued till they are gone.

Charity begins at home, but should not end there.

If it were not for hopes the heart would break.

I know of nobody that has a wish to die this year.

Attention to little things is the economy of virtue.

Choose a wife rather by your ear than your eye.







WANTED.—For the purpose of popularizing our wanted column, and making it what we designed it to be—a means of effecting exchange and sale of property by our people.

We have concluded to reduce our terms of advertisement under that head, (not to exceed five lines,) to 25 cents; or, just half the price that we have heretofore charged. This certainly brings it within the reach of every body—who has anything to sell. That an advertisement of this kind is a bargain, is a fact of which every advertiser should be made aware. A man can hardly have anything that he is willing to sell but that there is some one anxious to buy.

Identical articles, if he only know where to find it. If it is advertised, he will know exactly who has it, and thus a trade will be brought about, or if he

WANTS an article, and does not know where to buy it, he can quickly find it, by advertising that he wishes to buy such an article. As the price we charge for this kind of advertisement is only one-fourth of our published rates, we shall insist on cash payments for every advertisement under the head of

WANTED. No advertisement of the kind will be inserted unless accompanied by the cash. If you have anything in the way of farm products—a cow, horse, wagon, buggy, or anything to sell, advertise in the

WANTED column. If you want to buy any of these things, advertise for them in the wanted column, and you will be quickly supplied.

The evening masquerade, at the residence of Gen. Burke, the 25th was a very brilliant social event. The elegant, the unique, the grotesque costumes of the maskers, as they promenade the halls and verandahs, under the light of the Chinese lanterns, or threaded the mazes of the dances in the brilliantly lighted parlors of Bellevue, combined to present a scene enchanting to a degree.

Miss Dora Crook was dressed to represent Sunbeam, Miss Sallie Hoke as Oh! Shuoke, Miss Lillie Francis as a German Peasant Girl, Miss Lillie Hoke as Lady in Black, Miss Lillie Francis as Ceres, Miss Mary A. Forney as a Lady of the Court of Queen Elizabeth, Miss Jessie Woods as a Lady of the Old School, Miss Lillie Vernon as the Duchess De Berry, Miss Lillie Hoke as a Flower Girl, Miss Ella Abernethy as Rose of Lancaster, Miss Arnold sweetly dressed, but representing no particular character, Miss Rosa Rowan as a Breton Girl, Miss Carrie Abernethy as Folly, Miss Maggie Burke as Cinderella, Miss Lillie Burke as Little Bopeep, and last and not least as say-fig-so! the best, Miss Frankie Wyly as the Jacksonville Republican. To describe the tasteful and suggestive arrangement of all the lovely costumes of the lady maskers would consume a column, and then we would not have done the fair wearers justice, but we cannot pass without description the costume of the lovely and sprightly young lady who complimented the Republican by choosing it as her character for the evening.

The dress was black and trimmed with headings of the Republican, which, under the soft light that poured through the parlors, looked like rich embroidery. The dress was otherwise trimmed with cards bearing the local advertisements of the paper, and all so well set off by a graceful figure and beautiful face with a wealth of expression, that the verdict was no dress of the evening was more charming or more exquisitely becoming to its lovely wearer.

Among the gentlemen, Mr. Wm. Dean represented St. Walter Raleigh, Mr. W. G. Caldwell in a grotesque dress appeared as Little Red Riding Hood, Mr. Dolheim represented King Cotton, Mr. E. G. Caldwell a Continental Gentleman, Mr. Walt Dean a Spanish Military Officer, Mr. Bonnie Carpenter a Gentleman of the Old School, Mr. Walt Hammonds, Claude Duval, Mr. Willie Parr a Chinese Mandarin, Mr. Robt. Arnold a Comanche Chief, Mr. Ed. Parr a N. Y. Drummer, Mr. Jos. Privett a Cincinnati Drummer, Master Frank Burke a Turkish Gentleman; and late in the evening the genial host as a festive old lady fond of the dance. These completed the list of guests in mask or character.

Among those neither masked nor dressed in character were Mrs. J. H. Forney, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. W. G. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stevenson, Mrs. King, Mr. John M. Crook, Mr. Alf Dean, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Crook, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Grant.

The floral designs, arranged by the deft hands of the fair hostess and Miss Costello, were beautiful, the music was delightful, the welcome warm-hearted—all combining to render the evening pleasant beyond comparison. At eleven an elegant repast was partaken of, after which was more music, dancing, delightful promenades about the hall and around the verandahs, and then a kind good night, and the evening masquerade at Bellevue was over—the most delightful of the year.

Some parties broke into the store room of Mr. B. J. Macchews, near the depot, one night last week and succeeded in getting his iron safe open, but fortunately for him, found little money. He had that evening taken it out, and at the time of the robbery had it at his home. A small pouch of silver currency was lying near the safe on the outside, but this was overlooked by the thieves. Nothing else of consequence was missed.

Dren.—At the residence of her husband in this place, of paralysis, Saturday the 22nd inst., Mrs. Johns. Deceased was a most exemplary Christian lady, beloved by a large circle of friends, and her death is sincerely mourned by all who knew her. Her aged partner in life and her children have our heart-felt sympathy.

(For the Jacksonville Republican.)

Dead at the residence of his parents, near Webberville, Travis County, Texas, on the 19th of Feb., 1879, Pinck E. Garrett, second son of Parillo and Susan Garrett, of South Carolina, aged 20 years last day.

After a brief and painful illness, his immortal spirit took its flight, to its home in Paradise with God. He bore his afflictions as a Soldier of the cross. Praying constantly to his maker, he vanished from our sight like a fleeting sunbeam and did not fear death: but Oh! how sad to realize that his sweet smile will no more shed its light in the home circle, no more will he fill the vacant seat around the fire-side, but calm and peacefully he fell asleep in Jesus, and his spirit has been wafted to the golden wings of immortal love from earth to the bosom of the Good Shepherd.

ELIA AVAINE GARRETT.

Mr. John Patterson says he did not say to plant cabbage seed "in the fall of the moon"; but in the ground, when the moon is full in April. We knew that John had so thoroughly set his affections in things on high, that we were not surprised when he told us he always planted his cabbage seed in the "full moon." But he says he didn't.

Benj. F. Herr, of the Livingston Journal, courts notice at the hands of the Mobile Register and Jacksonville Republican. The Register has gratified him, and withal punished him so severely that we have not the heart to add another word. The way of the nosing intermeddler is hard.

The neighbors of Mr. Cole, in Isabella County, Mich., disliked his family's conduct, and planned to give him what they called a "surprise party" with tar and feathers. But the Coles were in the least surprised. Mr. Cole blazed away from a window with a revolver. Mrs. Cole used a shotgun, and two juvenile Coles threw stones that had been gathered for the purpose.

**Alexandria Items.**  
The farmers are very backward in preparing their lands for cultivation, but have been very busy in building fences and other necessary work. I believe that a majority of our farmers have come to the conclusion that they will make money by letting guano alone, since the companies have raised the price. The people are loud in condemnation of our "weak kneed" legislators. I think that our Representatives should "rise and explain" concerning the salary grab, and how, and by what arbitrary process they got nine Sundays out of fifty days. From the view I take, I think that every member that voted for and accepted pay for services that were not rendered, is guilty of political dishonesty, and all such will have to "step down and out," and in future elections will be carefully put on the "shelf" and properly "labeled."

A TAX RIVEN DEVIL.

**Alabama News.**

The Cullman Tribune says: We hear of a disease among the cattle in this county with symptoms resembling yellow fever. Several ewes in our vicinity have died of this complaint.

Farmers around Smith's Station, Lee county, refuse to buy ruminating this year.

The Blount County News says: The farmers of that county are signing a paper agreeing not to purchase any commercial fertilizers unless they can hit with cotton at 15 cents instead of 13 as demanded by dealers.

Says the Tuskegee Mail—To show the importance of advertising, Willis Jackson gave us an advertisement last week in reference to a stray mule, and in less than two days he was found and delivered.

It also says—On last Monday while Ren Thornton, the colored driver of Mr. Olive's two gray horses, was driving in the lot formerly used by him, in which there was an old well covered with plank, the horse came unaccountably near, got the horses under the plank, although they were elevated about a foot from the ground, and not being nailed they slipped apart, and one of the horses fell through and very near pulled the other one with him. He was then cut from the harness and allowed to fall to the bottom, a distance of about fifty feet. The fall must have mangled him terribly, but he was still alive and gave evidence of his intense agony by the most fearful groans we ever heard. As soon as possible a windlass and rope were obtained and the horse was by this means brought within about ten feet of the surface, when the ropes slipped from every part except the right fore foot, and thus he hung suspended for a moment, when he made an effort, and down he went to the bottom, a heavy thud. His sufferings must have been terrible. Once more the ropes were attached to him and he was brought up and this time deposited upon the ground, but the poor mangled and crushed animal lived but a few moments. He was one of Mr. Olive's most valuable horses.

Says the Shelby Guide: There seems to be a general and growing disposition among the farmers in this part of the country to introduce improved agricultural implements on their farms, and it is to be noted as a strong evidence of prosperity and advancement.

The wheat crops in the Beulah neighborhood are promising.

Says the Bangor Broad Axe: Mr. J. C. Duman, who lives in the vicinity of the "High Rock" church, exhibited in our office on Tuesday of last week a specimen of ore resembling silver very much. Mr. D. has had some experience in mining in Georgia, and is of the opinion it is a rich silver mine he has discovered. But Mr. D. is too much of a business man to tell where he made the discovery. We doubt not there is plenty of silver in the mountains of Blount, and that it will be utilized in the near future.

The Prattville Citizen says: The extreme low price of cotton should induce farmers to look about them, and see if there is not another cash producing crop which can be cultivated without positive loss. We suggest that stock raising, especially sheep, may be found to fill the bill.

WANTED.—To buy one load of good

A NEW LITERARY MAGAZINE

The Dollar Magazine of current foreign literature is announced by the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman Street, New York, the first number to appear January 15th. It will be similar in character to the well known Littell's Living Age and Eclectic Magazine, containing, in a year's numbers, about one-third as much matter as the former, and four-fifths as much as the latter. Monthly, 128 pages, \$1.00 a year.

We have received the first volume of Chamber's Cyclopaedia of English Literature, issued by the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman Street, New York, and find it every thing represented by the publishers, both as to binding and typographical execution. The work is invaluable to any library, and its exceeding cheapness places it within reach of all. The entire work in eight volumes, is offered, for the low price of \$2.25 in paper, \$3.25 in cloth or \$4.75 a half morocco, guile top binding.

LOCAL MATTERS.

**MAKE MONEY**

By buying your goods of W. P. & E. L. PARR.

They have just received 2,000 lbs of flour which they sell from \$3 to \$3.50. 1,000 lbs meat from 5c to 10c lb. 800 lbs lard from 9 to 10c lb. 500 lbs Coffee from 18 to 20c lb. 800 lbs Sugar from 10 to 11c lb. 75 bushels Eastern seed Irish potatoes cheap. 5 bushels red and yellow Davies Silver Skin onion sets. 1,000 packages Garden seed of all kinds. 350 lbs Mackerel and White fish at bottom prices.

250 lbs of sole and upper leather at manufacturer's prices. 200 pieces Tin Ware of all kinds that are generally needed for family use. 500 Wares of Stone Ware of every variety. 2,500 Sacks of all grades from 2 to 10c lb. 200 lbs Chewing Tobacco from 18 to 20c lb. 500 lbs Coffee Smoking Tobacco. 250 lbs Cream and Young America Cheese from 12 to 15c lb. 100 Cans Cove Oysters from 10 to 20c can. 75 Boxes fresh radishes from 20 to 25c box. 50 best Hyson and Breakfast Tea from 50 to 60c lb. 100 lbs Pure Stick Candy from 15 to 25c 50 lb Family Candy 25 to 35c lb. 20 bushels Apples consisting of Fancy Baldwin and Russets. 500 BEST Sweet Oranges. Large and Well Assorted Glass Ware. Lamp Fixtures, Soap, Starch, Soda, Baking powders, Brooms, Washing Boards, Candles, Kerosene Oil 125 Degrees fine test, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Prunes 10c lb. Dates, Figs, Raisins, Currants, crackers, favorite sweets; infact everything kept in a First Class Grocery house.

**THEY SELL FOR CASH;** and hence, their customers do not have to pay an extra per cent. to cover bad debts. Give us a trial and be convinced that the

**PARRS**

have a handsome and well assorted Stock of New goods at remarkably low prices.

**ED. G. CALDWELL,**

(At the old Forney Corner.)

Has on hand the best brands of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCOES, including the popular Swanson's Pride and the celebrated Durham Smoking Tobacco. He has the largest stock of CIGARS in Town. Among his brands you will find the Solace, Maratira, Royal Standard and the favorite Tidal Wave.

Chocolate, Fine Imported Choc. Chow. Biscuits Baked Beans, Salmon & Canned Goods in great variety at ED. G. CALDWELL'S. Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Meal, Meat, Potatoes, Mackerel, Macaroni & Cheese ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**Cheap Groceries for Cash** at the old Forney Corner.

**Fresh Lard at** ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**Fresh Meat at** ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**YOU can buy anything in the GROCERY line CHEAP for CASH at** ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go buy out of those fine Flows of the Towers patent at

**A splendid lot of new Tinware at** ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**Finest article of kerosene oil at** ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**New lot of stone-ware at** ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**YOU can buy TEN pounds of RICE for \$1.00 at** ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**YOU can buy 10 pounds of SUGAR for \$1.00 at** ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**Salt at manufacturers prices at** ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**YOU can buy 5 pounds of good COFFEE for ONE DOLLAR at** ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**A BLESSING TO MOTHERS**

There will be no necessity for mothers leaving the comforts of home, with their sick children, this summer, if they will give Dr. Moffet's Teething (Teething) powders. Teething will regulate the bowels and make Teething easy. It cures cholera Infantum and Summer complaints of children, heats eruptions and sores, restores and prevents the formation of worms. Wm. M. Nisbit and all Druggists keep it.

Ayer's American Almanac is now ready for delivery by the druggists, and we are free to say that we have read this welcome visitor with satisfaction and profit. It contains an astonishing amount of information which is useful to everybody, and shows how to treat nearly all the diseases from which people suffer. It invariably recommends the best remedies to be employed, and respects Ayer's Family Medicines, and furnishes the best medical advice by which a great majority of ailments can be treated successfully. The anecdotes, wit, and jokes are the best compilation that comes under our notice, and the book is a refreshing contribution to our enjoyments every year.

**CITY BAR!**

**J. N. RAMAGNANO,** the proprietor of the above named popular Bar, has recently received a new invoice of fine wines, including Fine Whiskies, Brandy, Gin and Rum. All kinds of wines, including Wine for SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES. Segars, Tobacco, etc. All at reasonable prices for cash. Given, if they will give. A splendid new Monarch Billiard Table has been added to his Billiard room, making it one of the most pleasant resorts in town. Good order preserved.

Feb. 15-16

**The Roper Mineral Well**

IS LOCATED 3 MILES EAST OF GREENVILLE, ALABAMA.

For the information of persons desiring to use the Roper Well Water, it will be found that the cures it has effected, Dyspepsia in its worst form, Chronic Diarrhoea, Diabetes, or any derangement of the Urinary Organs, Sick or Nervous Headache of long standing, Sore or Eruption of the Skin, Ulceration of the Womb and Billious Colic. It is also one of the most strengthening Tonics in use. The following is analysis of the water made by Prof. W. C. Stubbs of A. M. College, of Alabama: This amount of water used was one litre, which is a little more than an ounce. The litre is equal to one quart, a five thousand six hundred and seven, Ten Thousandths of a Quart, (1,0567 quarts.) Bearing in mind the difference between a litre and a quart, we can estimate the strength of the water.

One litre was found to contain—  
Sulphuric Acid .84 Grains.  
Ferrous Oxide .27 "  
Ferric " .10 "  
Potash " .10 "  
Sodium " .10 "  
Magnesium " .10 "  
Chlorine " .10 "  
Silica " .10 "  
Carbonic Acid 5.7-10 "

**The Price of the Roper Mineral Well Water is \$1 per Gallon.**  
Greenville Ala., Oct. 9th, 1878.—Messrs Roper & McCall: Gent.—I am glad to inform you that the use of one gallon of your Mineral Water has cured my mother of Chronic Diarrhoea. It was a case of eight years standing. The best medical aid had failed to arrest it. Very Respectfully,  
S. W. WEATHERLY.

SAND RIDGE, ALA., June 29 1878.—Messrs. Roper & McCall, Proprietors of Mineral Well, This is to certify that for five years I have been afflicted with Diabetes, and that the best medical aid I have spent much money in remedies and for prescriptions from our physicians, but all without any good result. I heard of you and concluded to try it—I did so, and the result was, my diabetes was cured. I used it for some weeks—am now fully and completely free from Tetter. I give you this certificate, which you can use as you see proper.  
J. D. GAYFORD.

GREENVILLE, ALA., July 19th 1878.—Messrs. Roper & McCall: This is to certify that during the past six months I have been using the Roper Well Water for Diabetes and Dyspepsia, from which diseases I have been suffering for many years (particularly the latter) and am now cured. I say from its use I have received the greatest benefits, and further certify that it has been used in my family for chronic sore throat and catarrh to great advantage.  
J. W. MALLETT.

Direct all orders to ROPER & McCALL, Greenville, Alabama.

Feb. 22-3m.

**WM. W. HARRISON,**

Physician & Surgeon,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

**REAL ESTATE AGENCY.**

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

For information in regard to any of the Lands mentioned below, parties can apply to the undersigned either by letter or in person. Letters of either buyers or sellers promptly and cheerfully answered. Parties with the means and the desire to purchase will be given any lands and will be of the expense of the undersigned. Those having lands to sell are invited to communicate with him, when commission for selling, directions for writing advertisement, etc. will be given.

**L. W. GRANT,**

Real Estate Agent, Jacksonville, Ala.

100 acres—45 in cultivation—good 850 framed 4 room dwelling and out buildings—well in yard—turning water across the road—cultivated land in lot and range for cattle, hogs &c.—schools and churches convenient. This place is 3 miles from White Plains and 9 miles from Jacksonville, and will be sold for \$250, half cash, balance in 12 months with interest.

**\$2,000. TWO HUNDRED** acres of land, splendidly improved, heavily timbered and well watered. It is situated on the Jacksonville and Gulf Coast road, seven miles from Jacksonville. Daily mail both ways. One of the most desirable places in the county. Terms made known on application.

**\$1,700.**—The undersigned offers for sale a bargain in a FARM near Jacksonville for \$1,700. It contains over 100 acres of land, mostly cleared, nearly all cleared—good orchards, three good farm houses, one house, two bold springs (one free stone and one limestone), running water in every lot, and about 200 acres of the very best meadow land in the county. One of the farm houses was put up last fall at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present proprietor gave for the place, since the war, \$3,600. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

**\$4,000 THREE HUNDRED** & twenty acres, situated on the Oxford Road, one mile from White Plains, Calhoun county, in the rich and fertile valley of Choccolocco. One hundred acres in cultivation, balance vacant timbered. A running stream and two good wells, one good dwelling house, splendid orchards, stables, stock houses, tenant houses etc. on the place. Best adapted for cotton, sugar, or any other crop. The place is thirty acres of this land made seven sections of cotton. Fine orchard of all kinds of fruit and splendid garden spot. Located within a half mile of church, school-house and post-office. Excellent hunting and fishing grounds. The most desirable location in the county. Terms of payment made known on application.

**\$1,650** One hundred and sixty-six acres of land, situated on the Jacksonville and Gulf Coast road, on the east side of Choccolocco creek, the creek being the line. Good dwelling and all necessary outbuildings. Well of water in yard. The land is fine and well watered. Orchard. Sixty acres cleared and in cultivation. Good school within one mile and a half. Churches convenient. Terms cash.

**AT A SACRIFICE.**—Two town lots. One known as the Hudson lively stable lot; this other facing the south-west corner of the public square. Terms made known on application.

**VALUABLE LEAD MINE.**  
The undersigned has been authorized by the owners in Georgia and Tennessee to sell the valuable lead mine, west of this place, that was so successfully worked by the late Mr. J. W. Grant, for six thousand dollars. This mine will produce from thirty to twenty thousand dollars. There is money in it, and the attention of capitalists is invited to it as a good investment.  
Address, L. W. GRANT, Jacksonville, Ala.

**\$5,000** Seven hundred and seventy-five acres in cultivation. All in one tract and a quarter by three quarters section. Water by two moderate branches and several springs. The spring at the dwelling is White Sulphur. There is besides a good well in the yard and one in the horse lot, both supplied with pumps. The dwelling is newly built, in tasteful style, and nicely laid in. It cost \$2,000. There is on the place six good tenant houses, gin house and screw, large barn and stables, well built store house, shoe and blacksmith shops, large yard, 500 trees, two fine sheds, one leather finishing house, and many other buildings necessary to a well improved farm and country merchant's stand. It is convenient to churches, and there is a good school on the place. A beautiful mill in two miles. The soil will compare favorably with that of most lands in Calhoun. The health of the place is surpassingly good and the scenery delightful. Titles perfect. Terms one-third cash, balance in two years.

**POSTPONED.**  
Under and by virtue of a certain Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee, by A. O. Stewart and J. M. Stewart, on the 29th day of October, 1877 to J. and W. Dothard, in the payment of a certain promissory note there mentioned, and which Deed of Trust was recorded in the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, in Book "G" 2nd Volume, Register of Deeds, on pages 324 and 325, of the 9th day of November, 1877, I will as Trustee aforesaid sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, in said county, on the following day of 1878, the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land in the west half of South-west quarter and South-east fourth of South-west quarter of Section 33, Township 13 and Range 7; also a part of North-east quarter of North-west half of Section 2, Township 14, Range 7, commencing at the half mile stake on North side of said Section running thence south one quarter thence West to centre of hill to said corner; thence North to a line stake on Section line, thence back to the beginning corner and situated in Calhoun county, Alabama.

Said Real Estate will be sold to satisfy said promissory note described in said Deed of Trust. This Jan. 20th 1879  
G. W. LOYD, Trustee.

Jan. 25-3t.

**POSTPONED.**

Under and by virtue of a certain Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee, by A. O. Stewart and J. M. Stewart, on the 29th day of October, 1877 to J. and W. Dothard, in the payment of a certain promissory note there mentioned, and which Deed of Trust was recorded in the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, in Book "G" 2nd Volume, Register of Deeds, on pages 324 and 325, of the 9th day of November, 1877, I will as Trustee aforesaid sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, in said county, on the following day of 1878, the following described Real Estate and Mills to-wit:

Beginning at a stake near the creek on the North side, thence North 76° East 2 Chains, thence North 68° East seven-fiftieth one hundred Chains, thence North 41° East 9.84 Chains to the creek, thence North 76° East 2 Chains (offset) 88 chains to Northward, 12.210 chains, thence 33° East 23 fifth one hundred chains; thence South 27. West 5 chains, thence 84° 12 West 150, thence 76° West 40, 12 chains, thence 76° West 40, 12 chains, thence 76° West 40, 12 chains, thence 76° West 40, 12 chains, together with the fine mills situated thereon, in section 26, Township 14, Range 5 east.

Said Real Estate and Mills, known as the Stephenson Mills, will be sold to satisfy said promissory note described in said Deed of Trust. This Jan. 15th 1879  
G. B. BOOTHILL, Trustee.

**BROWN, DEAN & CO.**

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENS WARE, DRUGS, &c.**

In fact, everything kept in a first class establishment. Our Mr. Brown attends personally to our purchases in New York, and buys to such advantage that we are enabled to give our customers the VERY BOTTOM OF THE MARKET. TRY us and see if you can't get BETTER BARGAINS than you can get elsewhere. We have the LARGEST and BEST assorted Stock in NORTH ALABAMA. **THE TENNESSEE WAGON, THE BEST WAGON** on the market, sold by us.

**ROME GEO. MARBLE WORKS.**

**JONES & EDMUNDSON,**

**AMERICAN AND ITALIAN**

**MARBLE & GRANITE.**

**And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monuments and Headstones.**

**ROME GEORGIA.**

Write for what you want, and they will write you what it will cost you.

**FRINSURANCE.**

The undersigned is Agent for (3) three good and reliable FIRE COMPANIES of the South, to-wit:

GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

HOMES PROTECTION " HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

CENTRAL CITY " SELMA, ALA.

**It is wisdom to Insure your Dwellings, Barns, Gin Houses, Merchandise, etc.**

If you desire INSURANCE, call on me at JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, or address me through the mails—

I think I am warranted in saying that these Companies are all in a healthy condition financially, have a CAPITAL ample and sufficient to meet all their liabilities.

I. L. SWAN, Agent, Jacksonville, Ala.

Mch 25th, 1878—1 y

**R. T. HOYT,**

**WHOLESALE DRUG CO.,**

NO 43 BROAD STREET, ROME GA.

**WILL SELL**

**clover & grass seed**

**TO THE FARMERS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.**

Send for Price List and Descriptive Catalogue.

**R. T. HOYT,**

**WHOLESALE DEALER.**

**ROME GA.**

**JAMES HUTCHINSON,**

**Barber & Hair dresser.**

Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

If you desire to have a pleasant and clean shave, or have your hair trimmed in neat and fashionable style, give him a call.

Jacksonville, Ala. 20th, 1878.

**LEAH NURSERY,**



THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

**LANDRETHS' SEED**  
ARE THE BEST.  
**D. LANDRETH & SONS.**  
21 & 23 North SIXTH St., Philadelphia







SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

An Object of Christian Charity.

In company with Mr. J. J. Wilson, of this place, we visited, last Sabbath, Mrs. Ables, the victim of the brutal assault of Albert Ragan, the negro who paid the penalty of his crime with his life in this place some weeks ago. We found her still living, though hanging on the very borders of death. She was delirious as she has been almost constantly since the assault. Her face presented a shocking appearance, and the indentations in her forehead told plainly where the cruel hand of the assassin had laid its mark. The cot, on which she lay, was a simple one, and the room, in which she lived, presented an appearance of extreme poverty, and we learned from some kind neighbors who were present that she and her little family had been entirely dependent on the bounty of the charitable since her terrible misfortune. Before she was stricken down Mrs. Ables was poor in this world's goods, but with an honest, self-reliant and industrious woman. She cultivated a little "patch" of ground, and on it raised a sufficiency of food to supply her modest wants. The animal she used for plowing her land was a milk cow, which she worked through the day and milked in the evening. We were shown the animal—a meek, gentle-looking creature, bearing the marks of the yoke plainly on its neck. The lady was in search of food for this mainstay of her little family when she was attacked and reduced to her present pitiable condition. From this it will be seen that before her misfortune she and her family were poor indeed; but since the dreadful assault that deprived her of once of robust and strength of arm, they are doubly poor, and their condition appeals most strongly to the sympathies of the charitable. So far the needs of the family have been supplied by kind neighbors, with some outside help from this place and Gadsden; but this has not been more than sufficient to supply their immediate wants. Until the death or recovery of the lady, the family will be dependent on outside help. She cannot be moved, and therefore cannot be taken under the care of the county, we learn. We would therefore suggest to the ministers of the various churches throughout the county to take up a charitable subscription in their churches for the relief of this stricken household, and send the amounts given to Judge Cannon, who will see that it reaches the object for which it is designed. They could do nothing, we imagine more pleasing in the sight of their Master, who was himself among the humblest of the poor—the friend of the forsaken—the comfort of the wretched—and whose blessed life was spent in the alleviation of sorrow and mitigation of distress.

The case is one that should appeal, in an especial manner, most powerfully to the sympathies of woman, and we trust that the women of Calhoun will see to it that this deserving, but unfortunate family do not suffer. In the absence of church subscriptions, any party who may feel so disposed, can make contributions either in money or provisions, and as we have before said, Judge Cannon will see to it that everything so contributed reaches the object for which it is designed.

The Democrats in the House held out firm to the last for the repeal of the Federal test act; the law authorizing Federal supervisors of elections, and the consequence is an extra session of Congress. When the new Congress meets on the 18th of this month both the Senate and House will be Democratic, and these infamous laws will be repealed without the help of Radical votes.

Alabama is at last rid of that colossal carpet-bag scoundrel, Geo. E. Spencer.

The Radical party vacated the Federal Capitol March 21. The Democratic party takes possession March 18th.

Federal Judges who have been pushing political persecutions in their courts have hastily closed the same, and are now as available as can be. They became alarmed at Democratic threats of impeachment. Let every Federal Judge who has shown a political bias be impeached. Bruce may look to his heels.

The closing hours of Congress were noisy and riotous beyond description.

The Legislators are still catching "hail-columbia" from the State press. The few defenders plant themselves on the ground that it could have done more harm than it did, and ought to be closed to that extent.

Oh! that salary grab.

SENATORIAL BEVERAGES.

Since the restaurant below, says Don Piat in The Capital, has had all liquor eliminated from it, the Senators have been forced to provide for themselves.

We had occasion to see a Senator the other day, and sending our name in, we were invited in the cloak-room. Our esteemed friend noting that we looked weary, proposed a drink, and forthwith began rummaging through the closets. Pulling out a bottle, he drew the cork, and giving it a sniff, said: "Humph, that's Ferry's gin!"

The next bottle brought out: "That's Burnside's brandy!" Another, "That's Dawes' apple-jack!" Another, "That's Hamilton's rum!" Yet another, "That's Horner's medicated bitters." Where the evil is that whiskey? Ah! here we are.

Radical Fools on Jeff. Davis.

The U. S. Senate having under consideration the arrears of pensions bill, the debate took a wide range and afforded several Radical Senators a fine opportunity to make fools of themselves, as the following congressional proceedings will show:

Washington, D. C. March 3.—Senate: When the motion to reconsider the bill making appropriation to pay arrears of pensions was agreed to, Hoar offered an amendment that no pension shall ever be paid under this act to Jeff. Davis, late President of the so-called Confederacy. Hoar said the name in his proviso had not been singled out by any selection of his own, or from any person who agreed with him politically. The name had been selected by Davis himself, by his own act in marked and conspicuous character by an attack on the life of the country which educated him. That gentleman had never given utterance to an expression of regret for such attack, nor had he followed the example of so many of his associates by asking Congress to remove his political disabilities. He spurned the clemency of the Republic to-day. It is now proposed to put the name of this person whose treason had not been repented of, on a pension roll of the country, and to tax loyal widows and orphans to pay the pension. (Dry, you ass.)

Garland said he did not know what motive the Senator from Massachusetts had in introducing his amendment, but it was a curious spectacle to exhibit to the American people at this late hour of the day, while the Government pensions Longstreet by a small postoffice in Georgia, a Republican Administration sent Gov. Orr as Minister to Russia, and Mosby, who boasted that he was the Marion in the second war, to China as Consul. He felt satisfied that Jefferson Davis would scorn the pension. That gentleman did not ask it. He had served under Mr. Davis in a civil capacity. Mr. Davis was a gallant soldier in the Mexican war. His services were on record, and although they did not surpass, they equaled those of Greece and Rome.

Mr. Shields took a different view from both sides. He thought that singling out Jefferson Davis from ten millions of people in the South was giving him distinction greater than he deserved.

Mr. Lamar replying to Hoar, said he must confess his surprise and regret that the Senator from Massachusetts should have wantonly and without provocation flung this insult.

The Chair, one Edmunds, called the Senator to order for this language.

Mr. Lamar—I suppose it is in order to fling insults, but out of order for those who are insulted to hurl back the blow. I appeal from the decision of the Chair. The question being taken, the decision of the Chairman was overruled. Yeas 15, nays 27.

Lamar proceeded, eulogizing Davis and protesting against attempts to single him out for obloquy from among the body of the Southern people who had chosen him for their leader in a cause dear alike to him and all his followers. The debate was continued by Hoar, Blaine, Lamar and others. Chandler (fool Zack) said that eighteen years ago he and Jeff. Davis came into the Senate together, and both at the same time swore to support the Constitution of the U. S. Davis had come from Pierce's Cabinet and when he took the oath there was treason in his heart and perjury on his lips. He took the oath to support a government he meant to overthrow. If (Chandler) considering the conduct of Davis during the war, did not expect to hear eulogies on Jeff. Davis on the floor of the Senate. He was surprised to hear them, especially as every man, woman and child in the North believed Jeff. Davis to be a double dyed traitor.

Coke said that Davis was not worse than he was and very many others of the Southern people, who selected him as their leader. He was not ashamed to vote for Davis any more than he was to vote for any other man or on any other subject. I was, said Coke, as much of a rebel as Jeff. Davis.

After further discussion, in which Messrs. Gordon, Windom, Ransom and others participated, the last named saying that Mexican veterans amendment was voted in with the aid of eight Republican votes, and that the bill was passed with fourteen Republicans voting for it. But for Republicans, he wanted it to be understood, the bill would now be the law of the land.

Hoar's amendment to exclude Jeff. Davis was agreed to, yeas 22, nays 22. The vote was then taken on the amendment of Shields to pension Mexican soldiers as amended by Hoar, and was disagreed to by 20 to 25. The bill then passed by 44 to 3.

The Alabama Legislature is not the only foolish one in the land.—That of Texas has enacted that all trains shall halt thirty minutes before crossing the State line, probably to give the line time to get out of the way, or to warn passengers to hold fast to their purses, and

BUTLER IN THE BREACH.

Of all the men in Congress we should expect to throw himself in the unkind breach existing between the sections, Benjamin F., familiarly known as Beas Butler. But even so it is, and so he did, and in a manner which no doubt will, as said, "make the organs screech." The New York World suggests that it will not always do to take the General seriously, and that his usual object in politics is "to keep things lively," and that his suggestion sounds like a deliberate box on the ear administered to the Northern Democrats who are daily laying themselves open to the suspicion of working to retain an undue prominence in the Democratic party by playing on the Southern over estimate of anti-Southern feeling in the North.

A special to the World, speaking of the sensation that was created in the House by the remarks of Butler says: "He did not inform the House how to get rid of the prohibition of such payment under the fourth section of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which also includes any State as well as the United States."

But this is what the Philadelphia Times says of it: The Confederate brigadier, so much dreaded by the organs, has turned up in Congress at last, and his name is Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts. After an unusual interval of silence this extraordinary statesman got on his feet yesterday and made a speech—in favor of peace and reconciliation and other desirable things. He didn't believe in Southern claims. They only stirred up bad blood and revived old memories that ought to be effaced. The brave people of the North and the brave people of the South had suffered from the losses of war and they had met their losses, and now they ought to forget them. This much has been said before, but the Massachusetts statesman, warming up to his subject, went on to suggest an idea that will make the organs screech. If we could put all these distracting claims out of the way, he said, the time was not far distant "when the feeling of brotherhood would take into the charge of the government the maimed and disabled soldiers of the Southern army, remembering their courage, their steadfastness and their gallantry, and forgetting the mistaken judgment which made them fight upon the side they did." Mr. Butler would seem to be about the most thoroughly reconstructed man in the whole crowd. Just what has set him off on this mission of fraternity is not explained, but it has often been remarked that when Butler goes into anything he goes all the way, and it will be hard for anybody to make a higher bid than this for Southern votes. Possibly the General is only a little in advance of his time: more probably he is unnecessarily open hearted just now; but no one can accuse him of a lack of courage, and it is scarcely surprising that the astonished Kiefer could find no words in which to express his feelings, save the insane remark that a man who would suggest the possibility of pensioning Southern soldiers would be in favor of putting a Confederate into the Cabinet, which Kiefer has probably regarded hitherto as the utmost stretch of villainy.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

The father and the mother of Stanton, the Superintendent of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, killed in the late bridge accident, the one from Ohio and the other from Philadelphia, hastened to him by the quickest route and with the least delay. One arrived before he breathed his last and the other, after, but in time to see him laid away in his last resting place. The parents met thus for the first time in thirty years. Long years ago, they separated and were divorced, and young Stanton took his mother's maiden surname. Both his parents were married, and to make the strange coincidence still more singular, they were both accompanied on the sad pilgrimage by their respective mates. And thus happened, probably the strangest meeting that ever occurred at a death-bed scene.

[Meridian Mercury.]

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post, of recent date, says:

For Clerk of the House of Representatives, the prevailing opinion now is that ex-Congressman John H. Caldwell, of Alabama will be the successful candidate. He came within a few votes of receiving the nomination two years ago as Clerk of the present House and his friends are now confident of his nomination. Col. Caldwell was a member of the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, and ranks as one of the leading members of the bar of his State, and his rare qualifications for the position are conceded by all.

As though it were not enough that we have just got rid of that nincompoop Legislature! Now we are threatened with a visit from

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY. Letters of administration on the estate of John Maddox deceased, having been granted to the undersigned as general administrator on the 6th day of March, 1879, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be bound.

C. W. BREWSTER, General Adm.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY. Probate Court for said county. Letters testamentary under the last will and testament of Elizabeth Prater deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 4th day of March, 1879, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be bound.

W. B. GREEN, Executor.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY. Probate Court for said county. Special Term, March 3d 1879. This day came T. J. Morgan, guardian of the person and estate of a minor, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship. It is ordered that the 31st day of March, 1879, be appointed a day on which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of an order issued by the Judge of the Probate Court for and for Calhoun county, Ala. on the 6th day of March 1879, the undersigned as executor of the last will and testament of Eliza A. Prater, deceased, will proceed to sell the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, at her late residence six miles north of Jacksonville, on the 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1879. Terms: all amounts under \$1000, cash; over \$1000, credit until 25th day of December next: Notes required with good and approved securities. Said personal property consists of corn, wheat, cotton seed, fodder, blacksmith's tools, one four horse wagon, one mule and cow & yearlings, and many other articles.

W. B. GREEN, Executor.

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY. To owner unknown—Precinct No. 13. The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit: Northeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 11, township 16, range 8—10 acres. This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879 then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 50 cents and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY. To owner unknown—Precinct No. 13. The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit: East half of northeast quarter, section 23 township 16, range 8—80 acres. This is to notify you to appear before me on the 14th day of April 1879 then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of two dollars and 50 cents and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY. To owner unknown, Precinct No. 12. The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit: East half of northwest quarter and west half of northeast quarter, section 23, township 16, range 8—160 acres. This is to notify you to appear before me on the 14th day of April 1879 then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 88 cents and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY. To owner unknown, Precinct No. 12. The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit: North half of Section 32, township 15, range 9—216 acres. This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots, should not be made for the amount of twenty-eight dollars and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY. To owner unknown. The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit: Section 27, Township 13, range 9—40 acres. This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April, 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of \$1.44, and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CALHOUN COUNTY. Probate Court for said county. Special Term, February 22nd 1879. This day came Charles Martin, administrator of the estate of Loving Martin deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate. It is ordered that the 22nd day of March 1879, be appointed a day on which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

CONVOCATION CHAMBER. February 25th 1879. It is hereby ordered by the Mayor and Council that an election be held at the court house on Monday, March 27, for the purpose of electing a Mayor and four Councilmen for the ensuing year. Said election to be held under the existing State laws.

GOVERNING ELECTIONS. We hereby appoint and empower W. H. Fleming, G. W. Arnold and D. J. Privett, a Board of managers to hold said election and appoint J. M. Caldwell and Robt. Arnold Clerks, and J. L. Mattison M. Officer.

J. D. HARMON, Mayor.

GUANO.

AT OLD PRICES. The undersigned would respectfully inform the farmers of Calhoun and surrounding counties, that he has ready for delivery SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO, which he will sell at the rate of one ton for 500 lbs mulling cotton, delivered Nov. 1st, 1879. Also Acid Phosphate for composting, at cheap rates. Call on J. D. HARMON, Jacksonville, Ala.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY. Probate Court for said county. Special Term Feb. 18th 1879. This day came W. B. Green, administrator of the estate of J. B. Prater, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration thereof. It is ordered by the Court that the 18th day of March 1879, be appointed a day on which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY. Probate Court for said county. Special Term Feb. 18th 1879. This day came H. H. Brothers guardian of the estate of J. B. Prater, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship. It is ordered that the 17th day of March 1879, be appointed a day on which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned having bought the building formerly occupied by W. H. Fleming as a wagon shop, will hereafter carry on at that stand the business of carriage and wagon making, repairing, painting, etc. Good and low prices asked for all kinds of work. I am also prepared to repair vehicles of all kinds, and paint new work in good style, with lasting material. January 18 1879. J. H. PRIVETT.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I have sold my business of carriage and wagon making and repairing, together with the premises on which I formerly did business, to Mr. Joe H. Privett, of Jacksonville, who will conduct the same in the most skillfully reconstructed to my old customers as one fully qualified to do good work at reasonable prices. W. H. FLEMING.

The Roper Mineral Well

IS LOCATED 5 MILES EAST OF GREENVILLE, ALABAMA. For the information of persons desiring to use the Roper Well Water, I will state some of the cures it has effected: Dyspepsia in its worst form, Chronic Diarrhoea, Diabetes, or any derangement of the Urinary organs, Sick or Nervous Headache of long standing, Piles, Sores or Eruptions of the skin, Ulceration of the Womb and Billions Colds. It is also one of the most strengthening Tonics in use. The following is analysis of the water made by Prof. W. C. Stubbs of A. M. College of Alabama: The amount of water used was one gallon, which is a little more than an quart. The fire is equal to one quart, a five thousand six hundred and seven, Ten Thousandths of a Quart, (1,0567 quarts.) Bearing in mind the difference between the fire and the quart we can estimate the strength of the water.

One litre was found to contain— Sulphuric Acid 8 1/2 Grains. Ferric Oxide 2 1/2 " Chlorine " 10 " Potash " 10 " Magnesium " 4 " Sodium " 4 " Chlorine " 2-5 " Silica " 2 " Carbonic Acid 5-7 10 "

The Price of the Roper Mineral Well Water is \$1 per Gallon. Greenville Ala., Oct. 6th, 1878.—Messrs Roper & McCall, Gents.—I am glad to inform you that the use of one gallon of your Mineral Water has cured my mother of Chronic Diarrhoea. It was a case of eight years standing. The best medical aid had failed to arrest it. Very Respectfully, P. N. WEATHERLY.

SANDY RING, June 20 1878.—Messrs Roper & McCall, Proprietors of Mineral Well, This is to certify that for five years I have been terribly afflicted with a disease of the head which had covered it. I used one of your Mineral Wells and have been completely free from it ever since. I have spent much money in remedies and for prescriptions from our physicians, but all without any good result. I heard of your well and concluded to try it—I did so, and the result was far beyond my expectations. I used it for some weeks and now I am completely free from it. I have been using the Roper Well Water for Diabetes and Dyspepsia, from which diseases I have been suffering for many years (particularly the latter) and am now proud to say from its use I have received the greatest benefit and have been able to do my usual work in my family for chronic sore throat and catarrh to great advantage. J. W. MALLBT.

Direct all orders to ROOPER & McCALL, Greenville, Alabama.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUS HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are constive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone some thing which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better remedy has ever been used. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL. For all bilious derangements, and a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

Beware of Imitations.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS on the wrapper.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of DR. McLANE and FLEMING on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming & Co., of Jacksonville, Fla., the market place of imitations of the name McLANE being sold differently but under a resemblance.

TAX INSPECTION NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY. The Tax payers of Calhoun county will please meet me on the days and at the places mentioned below, for the purpose of assessing their taxes for the year 1879.

Precinct No 7 Hollingsworth's Court-Grand, Monday February 17 1879. Precinct No 6 Pinks Hill, Tuesday and Wednesday February 18-19 1879. Precinct No 5 Pulaski, Thursday February 20. Precinct No 14 Sulphur Springs, Friday February 21. Precinct No 4 Gandyway's School House, Saturday February 22. Precinct No 2 Alexandria, Monday and Tuesday February 24-25. Precinct No 3 Weaver's Station, Wednesday February 26. Precinct No 3 June Bug Court-Grand, Thursday February 27. Precinct No 1 Jacksonville, Friday February 28. Precinct No 8 Green's School House, Saturday March 1. Precinct No 15 Aniston, Monday March 2. Precinct No 13 Oxford, Tuesday and Wednesday March 4-5. Precinct No 13 Centre, Thursday March 6. Precinct No 12 Davisville, Friday March 7. Precinct No 11 White Plains, Saturday March 8. Precinct No 9 Cross Plains, Monday March 10. Precinct No 19 Laidga, Tuesday March 11. Precinct No 10 Rabbit Town, Wednesday March 12 1879.

All persons will please bring with them a list of their property, with valuation extended, and proper numbers of their lands.

A. B. LEDBETTER, Tax Assessor of Calhoun county.

POSTPONED.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three filis issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed—one in favor of J. C. Evans and against A. Woods, one in favor of Wm. H. Forester and G. C. Ellis, and against A. Woods, and one in favor of Oscar Crook and against A. Woods.—

I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Monday in April, 1879, that being 7th day, the following described real property to-wit:

One house and lot in the town of Jacksonville Ala. bounded as follows: East by the Jacksonville and Rome road, North by Mrs. E. Martin's land, west by Thos. Pitts and A. B. Clark's lots, south by J. W. Burke's place—known as the Alexander Woods residence, containing eighteen acres more or less; also one house and lot in the town of Jacksonville Ala. bounded as follows: South by Depot street, west by an alley, northern boundary unknown, and east by G. Griffin's place, occupied by P. J. Hines, containing seven acres more or less. The above lots being and lying in Section 11, Township 14 Range 8. Also one undivided half interest in the Woods & Clark mill, bounded on the north by B. G. Douthett's place, east and south by E. L. Woodard's lands and on the west by Mrs. Abner's land, all in the town of Section 14, Range 8, being and lying in Township 14 Range 8. Levied upon to satisfy said filis.

Sherriff, Calhoun county.

Per J. L. MARSHEN Deputy.

"BLU MOUNTAIN ROUTE"

Change of Schedule. R. & D. R. R. Mail Trains Daily. No. 1, North. Stations. No. 2, South. 4.40 a. m. ... Jacksonville ... 7.05 p. m. ... Jacksonville ... 7.25 a. m. ... Jacksonville ... 7.50 p. m. ... Jacksonville ... 10.47 a. m. ... Talladega ... 12.20 p. m. ... Oxford ... 1.20 p. m. ... Jacksonville ... 1.45 p. m. ... Jacksonville ... 2.25 a. m. ... Jacksonville ... 3.35 p. m. ... Jacksonville ... 5.50 p. m. ... Jacksonville ... 5.50 p. m. ... Jacksonville ...

Accommodation Trains.

Daily—Sunday excepted. No. 3, North. Stations. No. 4, South. 3.40 p. m. ... Jacksonville ... 7.05 p. m. ... Jacksonville ... 7.25 a. m. ... Jacksonville ... 7.50 p. m. ... Jacksonville ... 10.47 a. m. ... Talladega ... 12.20 p. m. ... Oxford ... 1.20 p. m. ... Jacksonville ... 1.45 p. m. ... Jacksonville ... 2.25 a. m. ... Jacksonville ... 3.35 p. m. ... Jacksonville ... 5.50 p. m. ... Jacksonville ... 5.50 p. m. ... Jacksonville ...

Memphis and Charleston.

Memphis and Charleston. The following passenger schedule is operated: Going East. Leaving Memphis. 12.20 a. m. ... 3.55 a. m. ... 5.05 a. m. ... 10.15 a. m. ... 4.50 p. m. ...

GREAT CHANGES.

This road has been newly ballasted, the track repaired with steel rails, and improvements made it second to no road in the South.

TO THE EAST.

Close connection is made for all eastern cities. Unit. Lining through Palestine, Cairo and day coaches, between Memphis and Chattanooga without change.

TO THE WEST.

Close connection made for all western cities. Through train between Memphis and St. Louis, via New Orleans, without change.







R. R. R.

...the publisher by stating that they saw the  
...in this journal (as in the past)



## THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

**L. W. GRANT.**

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Year in advance, \$3 00

Six months in advance, 1 50

Three months in advance, 75

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square, first insertion, 10

One square, second insertion, 5

One square, third insertion, 3

One square, fourth insertion, 2

One square, fifth insertion, 1

One square, sixth insertion, 1

One square, seventh insertion, 1

One square, eighth insertion, 1

One square, ninth insertion, 1

One square, tenth insertion, 1

One square, eleventh insertion, 1

One square, twelfth insertion, 1

One square, thirteenth insertion, 1

One square, fourteenth insertion, 1

One square, fifteenth insertion, 1

One square, sixteenth insertion, 1

One square, seventeenth insertion, 1

One square, eighteenth insertion, 1

One square, nineteenth insertion, 1

One square, twentieth insertion, 1

One square, twenty-first insertion, 1

One square, twenty-second insertion, 1

One square, twenty-third insertion, 1

One square, twenty-fourth insertion, 1

One square, twenty-fifth insertion, 1

One square, twenty-sixth insertion, 1

One square, twenty-seventh insertion, 1

One square, twenty-eighth insertion, 1

One square, twenty-ninth insertion, 1

One square, thirtieth insertion, 1

One square, thirty-first insertion, 1

One square, thirty-second insertion, 1

One square, thirty-third insertion, 1

One square, thirty-fourth insertion, 1

One square, thirty-fifth insertion, 1

One square, thirty-sixth insertion, 1

One square, thirty-seventh insertion, 1

One square, thirty-eighth insertion, 1

One square, thirty-ninth insertion, 1

One square, fortieth insertion, 1

One square, forty-first insertion, 1

One square, forty-second insertion, 1

One square, forty-third insertion, 1

One square, forty-fourth insertion, 1

One square, forty-fifth insertion, 1

One square, forty-sixth insertion, 1

One square, forty-seventh insertion, 1

One square, forty-eighth insertion, 1

One square, forty-ninth insertion, 1

One square, fiftieth insertion, 1

One square, fifty-first insertion, 1

One square, fifty-second insertion, 1

One square, fifty-third insertion, 1

One square, fifty-fourth insertion, 1

One square, fifty-fifth insertion, 1

One square, fifty-sixth insertion, 1

One square, fifty-seventh insertion, 1

One square, fifty-eighth insertion, 1

One square, fifty-ninth insertion, 1

One square, sixtieth insertion, 1

One square, sixty-first insertion, 1

One square, sixty-second insertion, 1

One square, sixty-third insertion, 1

One square, sixty-fourth insertion, 1

One square, sixty-fifth insertion, 1

One square, sixty-sixth insertion, 1

One square, sixty-seventh insertion, 1

One square, sixty-eighth insertion, 1

One square, sixty-ninth insertion, 1

One square, seventieth insertion, 1

One square, seventy-first insertion, 1

One square, seventy-second insertion, 1

One square, seventy-third insertion, 1

One square, seventy-fourth insertion, 1

One square, seventy-fifth insertion, 1

### ABOVE THE SPIRE.

Tell me why the swallows fly  
Up into the cloudy sky?  
Why they hover round the spire,  
Wheeling lower, wheeling higher;  
And, again their course repeating,  
Now advancing, now retreating,  
Till they, in a circling flight,  
Soar for ever out of sight?  
Mother, make me wings to fly,  
Like the swallows in the sky;  
Dancing, glancing, up on high,  
Round the old church spire.

Summer swallows always go  
When the bitter north winds blow,  
And the heavy clouds are pouring,  
Overthrowing rivers roaring,  
Bearing down their pebbly courses  
Like a troop of opening horses,  
Onward to the open sea,  
Ladly struggling to free!  
Child, hewer, thou shalt fly,  
Like the swallows in the sky;  
Unknown lands there are on high,  
Far above the spire!

### Catching the Schoolmaster.

"Young and handsome?"

"Yes, just as nice as can be."

"Single?"

"Why, of course. He is too young to be married."

"Then let's see who'll catch him,"

laughed the pert girl of the village.

"You won't," said pretty Jessie Warner.

"And why not, I wonder?"

"Because I—I don't think he's the kind to be caught that way."

"Oh, you're going to try the coy and retiring young woman, are you?" said Frank.

"Her name was Frances."

"I'm not going to try anything," was the response. "He has only been here a few days."

"We'll see," said Frank, tossing her black curls. "They say he is studying law, and I mean to marry a lawyer if I can."

"The 'catching' had hitherto been done by the wily, nervous, much-enduring school-masters, much-enduring the idleness and insolence, and insubordination of the larger scholars. They had 'caught' boys by the collar; 'caught' the older girls reading novels under cover of well-thumbed school books; caught them writing love letters, instead of composition, and held them up to the ridicule of the school. One who is always on the watch for mischief is sure to find it.

"This regime had passed away. A young and handsome man, a very Chesterfield in manners, had met the scholars as a gentleman meets young ladies and gentlemen, and now some of the girls declared, as no girl with self-respect would declare, that he was to be caught himself.

So enthusiastic, so really imbued with his work was he, that he easily inspired the best spirits in the school, so that they vied with each other in keeping up in their studies and in general good behavior.

But, strangely enough, the master seemed determined not to be 'caught.' In vain invitations poured upon him, to parties, to all the Baywood gayeties; in vain the nets were spread in his sight; in vain some of the young ladies dressed for him, smiled at him,—he was apparently insensible to all allurements. He could be seen only at school, in the street, or at church.

"He's just a poke," said Kate, pointing, "and I do hate a poke, young or old!"

One pleasant evening, several of the girls met together in the sitting-room of Deacon Tufts. Now the deacon was a cripple, and as he had been chosen postmaster, and could not go out to the office, the office came to him.

It was a pleasant room, and generally quite well filled with applicants for letters. As was often the case in these informal little meetings, the master was the subject under discussion.

"Have you caught him yet?" asked one of the girls of Frank, slyly.

"Oh, Jessie, here, seems to be the favorite," said Frank. "He has eyes only for her. Hope she appreciates the attention. He ought to be good to her, or maybe his supplies would be cut off."

"Of course I appreciate his kindness," said Jessie, with a laugh. "Why, only think! he's going to teach me French!"

"Indeed! The district doesn't pay him for giving you private lessons, though!" said Frank, almost angrily.

"Certainly not," replied Jessie, "but his time is his own out of school hours. Of course I will try to return his kindness."

"I don't doubt it; but pray tell us in what way?" asked Frank, ironically.

"Oh, I put flowers in his room to make it look cheerful, and on the table, or make a little bouquet for his coat,—that is, I did make one, 'at he wouldn't wear it," she added.

"Quite sentimental! You have the coast clear before you, haven't you?"

"Well, if you mean he boards at our house and he must be treated kindly, yes. The night you were all at the dance, he took mother and me to ride."

"So that's the reason he didn't come to my party?" cried Frank, her eyes red as well as her cheeks.

"Partly, and partly because he hates dancing,—he told me so."

"How well you are matched!" retorted Frank. "You don't dance, and he don't like it. If you keep on with your flowers and your rides, you'll catch him, never fear!"

"Oh, but I neither wish nor intend to catch him."

"Maybe he is engaged to somebody already; he acts like it," was the suggestion of Frank's cousin. "I told Frank she ought to find out."

"He has plenty of letters addressed

in a lady's handwriting," said the deacon, holding one up for them to see, and he turned away with a queer smile, "but I'm pretty sure none of them are from a sweetheart."

"Maybe he's got a sister."

"He has, and a mother too. His sister is married, and the mother is with her."

"Oh, but then what does he want to hire the brown cottage for?" inquired a quiet little girl. "Father has it to let, you know, and it seems to me I heard him say the schoolmaster wanted it for his family."

"Absurd!" exclaimed Frank. "At this the postmaster laughed aloud. 'If he's engaged, he's mean enough!'" said Frank, with warmth. "The idea of his coming here under false pretenses!"

"Did he ever tell anybody he was not engaged?" asked the deacon.

"I don't know as he did, and I'm sure I don't care if he's engaged to a dozen girls! If he's concealed enough to think I do, I'll soon undeceive him."

It was always self with the foolish girl. Her undue consciousness had led her into trouble more than once.

"Hush, Frank, there's Mr. Evans! I hope he didn't hear us," said Jessie, as the tall figure of the clergyman entered.

"Who cares? If you suppose I am afraid of the minister, you are mistaken," she added, boldly walking up to him, heated with temper and chagrin.

"Mr. Evans, you are one of the school committee," she said, with the assurance of a business matron of forty. "Will you please tell us what is the mystery about the teacher you have employed for the winter?"

"Mystery—mystery!" said Mr. Evans, looking at her in surprise. "Really, Miss Frances, I have never heard that there was any mystery about him."

"Well, there is, and I think it ought to be cleared up. Tax payers ought to know what sort of men come into our midst, especially when he has charge of their daughters."

"He came with the best recommendations," said the minister, more and more surprised.

"Well, sir, the deacon declares he is not engaged to be married, and yet he is looking for a house in which to live, I understand, and he is at the same time playing the free young gentleman among us."

"Has he showed any special attention to you, or trifled with any of my young flock?"

"He is certainly trying to with Jessie, sir."

"O Frank, how can you say so?" cried Jessie, her face aflame, her eyes sparkling indignantly. "He is a perfect gentleman," she added, turning to the minister, "and I know all about him, and meant to tell Frank, after having a little fun. Why, he has been married a year to a most beautiful girl. He told mamma after we had become a little acquainted, that he married her just after he graduated, because she was alone and had no friends or protector. He is now studying day and night to get admitted to the bar, and he is anxious to bring his wife here; that is why he was looking at the little cottage, as it has a few rooms furnished. Now you have the whole mystery."

"You might have told us before!" cried Frank, with a scowl. "You, too, Deacon Tufts, ought to be ashamed of your conduct, for of course you knew it."

"To be sure I did. Didn't I answer all your questions, young lady? I thought I would let you run on awhile, and get all the nonsense out of you. The master made no particular secret of his marriage that I know of, neither has he proclaimed it upon the house-tops. Maybe he ought to—I don't know. You knew he was married, Jessie?"

"Oh, yes, I knew it. He showed mother his wife's photograph, and it seems she can teach botany, conchology and music. She can help him a great deal if she comes here."

Then the minister read Frank and the girls a short lesson, ending with these words:

"When you are old enough and wise enough to have homes of your own, you will wait till some worthy man throws out the line and catches you. And I am sure you will find in the young woman who is coming a beautiful, discreet and lovable companion; and although none of you have caught the schoolmaster you ought to catch many a wise lesson from his manly, modest demeanor, as well as from his instruction from the desk."

Not fish with arms, but armed fish. There is the sword-fish, which carries a weapon powerful enough to pierce through the bottom of a ship; the saw-fish, with a long snout, set upon each side with sharp spikes; fishes that carry daggers, and others furnished with sharp spears. The Shark has a terrible pair of shears that can easily cut a man in two at one blow and the Thresher has a large tail, curved like the blade of a scythe, which is a most dreadful weapon. Did you ever hear of a shooting-fish? The Chetodon, found in the Eastern seas, has a nose which serves as a gun or blow-pipe.—Sailing along by the water's edge, he sees a sly perch, which would make a delicious morsel. Slyly he takes aim, and away goes the watery bullet. The astonished fly, drenched and stunned, falls into the water below, and the Chetodon swallows his prey.

### An Arctic Story.

In the spring of the year of 1840, a whaling vessel sailed from the port of London, upon a voyage to the Polar Seas. Nothing material is said to have occurred until their arrival in those solitary regions, when it became the duty of the crew to keep a perpetual look-out upon the horizon in search of fish. While thus occupied it was fancied by one of the seamen that a sail was discernible as far to the northward as the eye could reach. As the course of the whaler was towards the supposed vessel a mast became gradually distinguishable amid the mountain of ice which appeared in that quarter to bound the sea. It was now summer, and the afternoon was really calm, while the whaler gradually neared the object in view, the supposition being that it was a vessel engaged in operating upon the blubber in a bay, which would open to the view upon approaching nearer to the ice. Upon arriving at the spot, however, it became clear that the vessel was a wreck imbedded in the ice, and could only be approached by a boat. This having been lowered, the captain and several of the seamen landed upon the ice and proceeded to the vessel, which proved to be a brig. The sails were furled, very little appeared upon the deck, and all the arrangements were those of a vessel laid up for a long period of time. Descending to the cabin the first object that was seen was a large Newfoundland dog coiled upon a mat and apparently asleep. Upon touching the animal it was found to be dead, and the body frozen to the hardness of a stone. Entering the cabin, there was next seen a young lady seated at a table, her eyes were open, and gazing with a mild, steadfast expression upon the new comers to that solitary spot. She was dead, and in that apparently resigned and religious attitude had frozen to death. Beside her was a young man, who, it appeared, was the brother of the lady, and commander of the brig. He, too, was dead, but sitting at the table, and before him lay a sheet of paper, upon which was written the following words: "Our cook has endeavored since yesterday morning to light a fire, but all in vain; all is now over." At the other side of the cabin stood the cook, with a flint and steel in his hand, frozen to a statue, in the vain endeavor to procure that fire, which alone could save him and his companions from the cold arms of death. The superstitious terrors of the seamen now hurried the captain away from the old wreck, the log book alone being brought away, and from this it appeared that the ill-fated vessel was a brig, which had belonged to the port of London, and had sailed for the arctic region more than fourteen years before.

### The Treatment of Baldness.

In the Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal, Dr. George H. Rohe writes on this widely interesting subject: "The success of the method depends upon the use of an agent which, while mildly stimulant, removes the scales and thoroughly cleanses the scalp. This agent is the German or French soap (green soap, schmierseife, savon vert) in alcoholic solution. The soap, containing an excess of alkali, saponifies the fatty matter of the sebaceous secretion, and is thus easily removed. The alcohol greatly assists this action, and seems also to have an alternative action—on the glands. The two may be combined as follows: R. Saponis viridis (Germ.); alcoholis, aa, two oz.; solve, filtra, et adde ol. lavendere gutt. xx-xxx. The oil of lavender is added to cover the disagreeable fishy odor of the soap. The above makes a very handsome orange or wine-colored preparation, with a pleasant odor, to which the most fastidious will hardly object. This is used as a shampoo every morning or evening, pouring one or two tablespoonfuls on the head. Upon the addition of water, and smart friction with the fingers, a copious lather is produced. After keeping up the shampooing process for four or five minutes, all the soap must be washed out of the hair by the free use of warm or cold water, and the hair thoroughly dried by means of gentle friction with a soft towel. The immediate effect experienced is a disagreeable feeling of tension of the scalp, as if it were stretched too tightly over the skull. To obviate this effect, and to keep the scalp from getting too dry, and thus, perhaps, set up a true pityriasis, it is necessary to follow up the shampooing with some fatty application, which may contain some mild stimulant, thus: Castor oil, one part to alcohol three or four parts, with a little oil of rosemary or cinnamon, or the elegant pomades and oils of Bazin and other manufacturers may be used. But the best as well as the nearest preparation that I have employed for this purpose is the hydrocarbon known in commerce as cosmoline. This product is obtained from petroleum. It is entirely bland and unobnoxious; never turns rancid, and is comparatively cheap. It may be obtained in the fluid form or as a soft solid. This procedure, shampooing, drying the hair, and applying the greasy preparation, must be repeated daily for three or four weeks. In the course of that time it will be discovered that the production of scales and the falling of the hair have been markedly decreased. It will then suffice to repeat it two or three times a week for a month or two longer, after which a

good shampoo once a week will succeed in maintaining a perfect cure. Most patients will be alarmed on using this method at first, because the hair comes out in greater quantity than before. This is due to the fact that a large number of hairs are dead and only retained in their follicles by the plugging of the sheath with the accumulated sebaceous matter. The patient, therefore, should always be prepared for this result, and the cause of the increased falling of the hair explained to him. It is not necessary, though more convenient, to cut the hair short during the treatment. When the alopecia has lasted so long that the hair bulbs have become atrophied, nothing will restore the hair on these spots. Our endeavors must be directed to saving what remains. A prognosis favorable to the restoration of the hair must, therefore, be given with caution.

### The Locust.

The Hebrews had several sorts of locusts, which are not known to us. The old historians and modern travellers remark that locusts are very numerous in Africa and many places of Asia; that sometimes they fall like a cloud upon the country, and eat up everything they meet with. Moses describes four sorts of locusts. Since there was a prohibition against using locusts, it is not to be questioned that these creatures were commonly eaten in Palestine and the neighboring countries. Dr. Shaw, Niebuhr, Russell and many other travellers in the eastern countries, represent their taste as agreeable, and inform us that they are frequently used for food. Dr. Shaw observes that, when they are sprinkled with salt and fried, they are not unlike in taste to our fresh water cray-fish. Russell says the Arabs salt them and eat them as a delicacy. Niebuhr also says that they are gathered by the Arabs in great abundance, dried and kept for winter provisions. The ravages of the migratory locust have been, at particular times, so extensive as to lay waste the vegetation of whole districts and even kingdoms. In the year 537 of the Christian era, these insects appeared in such vast numbers as to cause a famine in many countries. Syria and Mesopotamia were overrun by them in 537. In 582 immense swarms took their flight from the eastern regions into the west, and destroyed all vegetables, not even sparing the bark of trees or the thatch of houses, after devouring the crops of corn, grass, etc. Their daily marches were observed to be about twenty miles each; and it is said that their progress was directed with so much order that there were regular leaders among them, who flew first and settled on the spot which was to be visited at the same hour the next day by the whole legion. Their marches were always undertaken at sunrise. In 1141 incredible hosts afflicted Poland, Wallachia and all the adjoining territories, darkening the sun with their numbers, and ravaging all the fruits of the earth. The years 1747 and 1748 afforded a memorable instance of the ravages of these insects in Germany and other parts of Europe, as far north as England.

### Revenge in Italy.

Two Englishmen, wandering in a boat in the suburbs of Venice, saw an object in the water surrounded by birds. They found it to be a man, yet alive. His arms and legs were broken and tied and in order that he might not sink a large demijohn of glass was attached to each shoulder, which sustained the head and neck above water. He could not speak; his tongue hung from his mouth, his eyes had been pecked out by birds. The murderers were Luigi Parmaschetti, a farmer, and his two brothers. Parmaschetti had a handsome and irreproachable wife and a daughter of 8 years. Taldello, the murdered man, was employed by him and well treated, but, becoming enamored of Mme. Parmaschetti, he annoyed her to such a degree that her husband beat him and drove him from his house. Several days after Parmaschetti started at midnight, with a boatload of garden produce, for Venice. His wife was soon awakened by steps in her room. Her door was locked, but Taldello had entered by the window, and he stood before her knife in hand. He threatened death if she called for help, but she defended herself bravely. In the meantime her daughter, unperceived by Taldello, had crept under the bed, and was a witness of the scene. Mme. Parmaschetti ran around a table, and several times escaped from Taldello's grasp but he stabbed her and she fell in a dying condition. Day began to dawn, and Taldello fled. The child then alarmed the neighbors, who, on reaching the house, found the woman dead, with thirty-two wounds upon her body. On the return of Parmaschetti, himself and brothers sought Taldello, and found him. Parmaschetti plunged a pitchfork three times into his breast, and held him pinned, while his brothers broke his arms and legs with an iron bar. Parmaschetti intended then to burn him, but a brother proposed that he should be floated upon the Adriatic. This was done. The three brothers were condemned to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor, and a petition to the King was extensively signed in Venice, asking for their complete pardon.

—New York State has 200,000 militia well equipped and thoroughly instructed in rifle practice.

### The Eye-Sight.

The sight in most persons begins to fail from forty to fifty years of age, as is evinced by an instinctive preference of large print; a seat near the window for reading is selected; there is an effort to place the paper a convenient distance from the eye, or to turn it so as to get a particular reflection of the light; next the finger begins to be placed upon the line read, and there is winking of the eye as if to clear it, or a looking away at some distant object to rest it; or the fingers are pressed over the closed lids in the direction of the nose, to remove the tears caused by straining. Favor the failing sight as much as possible. Looking into a bright fire, especially a coal fire, is very injurious to the eyes. Looking at molten iron will soon destroy the sight; reading in the twilight is injurious to the eyes, as they are obliged to make a great exertion. Reading or sewing with a side light injures the eyes, as both eyes should be exposed to an equal degree of light. The reason is, the sympathy between the eyes is so great that if the pupil of one is dilated by being kept partially in the shade, the one that is most exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection, and will ultimately be injured. Those who wish to preserve their sight should observe the following rules, and preserve their general health by correct habit.

By sitting in such a position as will allow the light to fall obliquely over the shoulder upon the page or sewing. By not using the eyes for such purposes by any artificial light. By avoiding the special use of the eyes in the morning before breakfast. By resting them for half a minute or so while reading or sewing or looking at small objects; and by looking at things at a distance, or up to the sky, relief is immediately felt by so doing. Never pick any collected matter from the eyelashes or corners of the eyes with the finger nails; rather moisten it with saliva and rub it away with the ball of the finger. Frequently pass the ball of the finger over the closed eyelids toward the nose; this carries off an excess of water into the nose itself by means of the little canal which leads into the nostril from each inner corner of the eye, this canal having a tendency to close up in consequence of the slight inflammation which attends weakness of the eyes. Keep the feet always dry and warm, so as to draw any excess of blood from the other end of the body. Use eyeglasses first carried in the vest pocket attached to a guard, for they are instantly adjusted to the eyes with very little trouble, whereas, if common spectacles are used such a process is required to get them ready that to save trouble the eyes are often strained to answer a purpose. Wash the eyes abundantly every morning. If cold water is used, let it be flapped against the closed eyes with the fingers, not striking hard against the balls of the eyes. The moment the eyes feel tired the very moment you are conscious of an effort to read or sew, lay aside the book or needle, and take a walk for an hour, or employ yourself in some active exercise not requiring the close use of the eyes.

### Grain Products of Europe.

The average grain product of Europe is reported at 5,000,000,000 bushels, of which Russia raises one-third, France and Germany 250,000,000 bushels each, and Austria 500,000,000. The United States produces 1,600,000,000 bushels (about the quantity that Russia does) which, in proportion to our population, is a much larger production than any other country can boast of. Counting our inhabitants at 40,000,000, we raise forty bushels per head and Europe's inhabitants at 300,000,000, she raises but sixteen bushels per head. Russia has twenty-six and Great Britain only four bushels per head. The amount of grain consumed being generally fifteen bushels per head, we produce nearly three times as much as we want; Russia almost twice



SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1879.

## THE COMING STRUGGLE.

The coming session of Congress promises to witness a fierce struggle between the Executive and the Representatives of the people over the repeal of the infamous federal election laws—the juries' test oath, and the law authorizing the presence of troops at the polls. Congress will, as soon as it assembles, pass bills repealing all these obnoxious laws. The fraudulent President declares that he will veto them. What next? The Democrats in neither House of Congress have the requisite two-thirds majority to pass them over his veto. They have prepared themselves for this emergency by refusing at the last session to pass bills making appropriations for the support of the army, for the pay of civil officers of the Government &c. These appropriation bills have yet to be passed, else the army will cease to exist for want of support, and the civil arm of the Government will be greatly embarrassed for the same reason. The bills for the repeal of obnoxious laws will first be presented to the fraudulent President for his signature. If he vetoes them, they will then be tacked on as amendments to the appropriation bills and again presented to him with the alternative of signing them as incorporated in the appropriation bills, or vetoing the whole matter, appropriations and all, and thus taking upon himself the responsibility of actually dissolving the Government and bringing upon the country a state of anarchy and confusion. Will he do it? He says he will. On the other hand the Representatives of the people declare their purpose to stand firm to the end. We believe they will do it, and that they will triumph, as the people have always triumphed when the struggle has assumed the phase of the people and right on one side and despotism and wrong on the other side. Let the people sustain their Representatives in their patriotic struggle, and stand by them to the bitter end, even if that end be chaos.

Several Democratic papers in this State are doing the party no good. All articles not to the interests of the party are joyfully copied into Radical papers—in legitimate or illegitimate—and used to the injury of the party. One swallow does not make a summer, nor were a few men and their acts in the last Legislature, the Democratic party.—*Montgomery Centinel.*

But we perhaps differ with you as to what articles are inimical to the "interests of the party." We hold, for instance, that it is to the interest of the party for Democratic newspapers to rebuke and condemn the bad legislation of a Democratic Legislature. Let the opposition organs copy as much as they please. They do the Democratic party a service thereby, for the very articles so copied show to the world that the party does not endorse the bad legislation of a Democratic Legislature, so far as the press can speak for the party. If the Democratic press had been silent or had condoned the bad legislation of the late "assembled wisdom," then indeed might the opposition press point to the fact as proof that the party endorsed such legislation. We yield to no one in devotion to the Democratic party, for we think the happiness and welfare of the people will be best subserved through and by it, and it is for love for that party that prompts us to raise our voice in protest and condemnation when its representatives in official station pass laws or propose measures calculated to bring discredit upon it. True the members of the Legislature are not the Democratic party; but a large majority of them were sent to Montgomery by that party to make laws for the people. Some of their acts (the election law for instance) were not characterized by wisdom. It behooved the Democratic party to quickly repudiate all such legislation. The Democratic papers of the State have spoken for the party and done so; and in doing so they have subserved the best interests of the party.

## MR. NORMAN WEBB.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Webb has the appointment of general superintendent of the Selma, Rome & Dalton rail road, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Stanton. Mr. Webb is, without doubt, eminently qualified to fill this important and responsible position. He is well known from one end of the road to the other, and will give more general satisfaction to the public, as well as to every employee, than any other man in the State. Hon. John Tucker, the receiver of the road, who made this selection and appointment, has displayed great wisdom in calling Mr. Webb to this position.—Under the management of so old a Railroad man as Mr. Tucker, aided and assisted by such an accomplished general superintendent as Mr. Webb, the road must and will prosper. The general public may rest assured that the road in a few days will be repaired, and placed in a secure and safe condition, and with these two men to manage it, will be kept up to the full standard of a first class rail road. We are informed that iron or combination iron bridges are now under contract, to repair and replace all supposed defective bridges, and all bridges of any doubtful safety, will have been placed under the spans until repaired by iron spans.

The Montgomery Advertiser calls our attention to the fact that the bill changing the exemptions from taxation passed the House but did not pass the Senate. So the tax exemptions remain the same as heretofore. We are glad that the Senate put a stop to this attempt of the House to increase the taxes of the people.

Some of the Northern Radical papers see treason and war in the approaching struggle between Congress and the fraudulent President, and are calling on the "legs" to "Rally round the flag boys, Rally once again." This is all very well, but we imagine the "boys" will be governed more by the size of the bounty offered than anything else. If the Radical editors want to really get up a big "rally," let them drop all that balderdash about treason and Rebel Brigadiers and come down to hard cash—something like \$300 upon enlistment, fat pay for their patriotism during service, and pensions and arrears of pensions when the "crisis" is over. If that don't fetch the "boys", nothing will.

## THE VITAL ISSUE.

Shall the Vicious Federal Election Laws Stand or Fall?

The following extracts from representative journals go to show the present temper of the Democratic rank and file with reference to the repeal of the odious Federal election laws and the duty of the Democratic Congress thereon. They will richly repay perusal:

From the Boston Globe.

The Democrats have taken a noble stand on this question, and they should not permit their enemies to drive them from it. They should stand firm and not give the Administration another dollar till it consents to a redress of these grievances. The repeal of these obnoxious statutes should be made a condition precedent to that passage of the appropriation bills.

From the Richmond Star.

As we remarked yesterday, the Democratic party have now something tangible to fight for—a well defined issue, involving the fundamental principles of Republican government, the dearest rights, in fact, the liberties of the people.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The ground upon which the Republican managers base their action is both disorganizing and revolutionary, and if they escape reaping the whirlwind after having sown the wind it will not be that they do not deserve the just wrath of an outraged people.

From the Baltimore American (Rep.)

The Republican party will not have earned much sympathy from the masses of the people by its fight against the repeal of these laws, and Democrats need not fear to arouse adverse public sentiment by persisting in the abolition of laws that have been unpopular in the country at large.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Democrat.

The laws are clearly unconstitutional, and the courts would have so pronounced them had not the present majority of the Federal judges been chosen with special reference to their partisan prejudices and their utter disregard of the constitutional rights of the citizen when the success of the Republican party was involved. They should be repealed at once, and Congress should see if something cannot be done for the purification of the Federal judiciary.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Hayes wants money, and the people want justice—an extra session of Congress has been called to see whether money or the right shall triumph. If test oaths are to remain on the statute books, and the army is to control elections, then freedom will step down and out. Democrats are pledged to perpetuate the liberties of the people. Republicans, to perpetuate their power, would smash the Republic and the Constitution into smithereens.

From the Boston Post.

If there is indeed to be a struggle over this matter, it will be but the death-struggle of the Republican party; and it is extremely fit that it should be made through a President whose certificate of authority is itself a death warrant to the manufacture of the document.

From the Raleigh Observer.

The House has sought the repeal of the objectionable laws, not in the interest of the South, but of the whole country. They are unconstitutional and ought to be repealed.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The new Congress will sweep away the whole system of arbitrary, unconstitutional and oppressive legislation by which the Republican party hoped to perpetuate its ascendancy in spite of popular condemnation. All this is sure to come with the extra session. The Republican party may not be able to stand it, but the country will rejoice at it.

From the New Haven Register.

The employment of soldiers and thousands of marshall paid out of the public money to do partisan work for the Republican party, stifling the free voice of the people, and preventing, by force and undue influence, the expression of the true verdict of the people, is revolutionary. If Hayes refuses their repeal, he will be guilty of revolutionary conduct.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

If, then, the Radicals in Congress would agree to a free and fair election the Democrats did right, but in refusing to make the necessary appropriation to enable them to prosecute, persecute and bulldoze them, the country will sustain them in this course.

From the New York World.

The repeal of these obnoxious sections of the Revised Statutes Mr. Hayes, we are now assured, means to resist and veto. Why? There can be no possible reason for this but a party rea-

son, which is as much as to say that the President means to resist the popular will legitimately expressed.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

It is suggested that if these Federal supervisors laws are repealed at the forthcoming extra session of Congress that Hayes will veto them and that there will not be a majority sufficient to pass the repeal over his veto. So be it. Let him dare try it. The amendments will again be placed on the appropriation bills and not voted. They will be voted against with the repeal. Should that questionable fraud set himself up in opposition to the will of both branches of Congress upon such a question as this, not one dollar of money will be voted to carry on his administration or maintain the army, and the Democracy would desire nothing better than to go before the country in 1880 upon this issue. Mr. Hayes would leave with opinion this evening entertainers of one-man power even at its best, and especially when that one-man power is wielded by such a fraud as the present occupation.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

Elections free and honest, clear of intimidation and the corrupt use of the public moneys in controlling them, is the basis on which American institutions rest in demanding repeal. Repeal may not give the people indemnity for the crimes of 1876, but it will be secure against their repetition in 1880.

From the New York Express.

The noble stand taken by the Democrats of the last Congress on the great principle of civil liberty, in opposition to Federal terrorism and military intervention, gives their successors in the country a splendid vantage ground at the start, and throws their opponents back into an attitude of defense of what is indefensible. Let them do their duty to the country and the future of the Democracy will be safe.

## "OLD SL."

After the old man had taken his orders for the day he stopped to say:

"Hit 'pears fer me dat editor'd dis mornin' on de hard times hit do nate mo' squarly dan you's in de habit!"

"How you make that out?"

"Well, de idee wuz de kashun ob de hard times wuz de lakness ob konfidence twixt man an' man. Dat's jess whar I put hit to. Dar aint no konfidence nowhar!"

"We spoke generally of the public."

"An' I speak generally an' individually. Ebbur sense de wah I use no'd dis growin' 'spishness twixt people. Jess ef few years back yer could lend yer naber ob dust ob flour or pound ob meat, an' had some konfidence in gittin ob hit back in de course ob six or seven weeks; now, ef yer lends hit ter him he moves away dat same night an' dar yer is lef wid nuffin ter sho' fer de pervishuns, 'cep'n de konfidence!"

"It is not that sort of confidence we mean."

"Yas; I kno's dat. But whar's de difference. De higher ar' only de same kin' as de lower. Jans briches is jeans briches jess de same, whedder dey is made for Ginral Grant or Ginral Tom Thumb. De same lakness ob konfidence in bizness dat makes dese big fokes feel hard times an' keeps den karoun' every now an' den agin de po'-house ar' de same ez dat which keeps de nigger shilly-in' 'round ter stay in sight ob er livin'!"

"That is true enough—"

"Hit's jess dat way sho'! When de white fokes trus' an' under dey allus keeps er look out ter he'd de creditor ob fum de honest offiser ob de bankrup shop. An' den fokes hez ter put bargains 'larins on dere corn-cris, spring guns in dere chicken coops, trace er bull-eye lantern on dere wood-pile ob nights an' set up ter watch fer niggers! Dat's de pass that things is got ter now! Jess no longer dan Saturday night er white man next door ter me run two of his mos' konfidebale kuikled nabers outen his smoke-house wid one ob dese new fangled pistols dat yer has ter put in a tub of water ter stop when hit goes ter shootin'!"

"Well, let us hope for better times and early return of confidence between man and man!"

"I see willin', but in de meantime I see done gib hit out dat I puts my trust in my ole dubbie-bar'l shot gun wid mine Luckshot in each barrel. I dont like ter be suspicious ob my nabers, but I likes to be at de safe end ob de gun when I meets dem in my backyard dese dark nights!"

## SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of one fife issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala., and to me directed, in favor of Thos. A. Walker, and against S. Roche W. H. Forney, John H. Caldwell, W. H. Haines, Peyton Kowan, G. B. Douth, Samuel W. Crook and E. L. Woodward, I will sell before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville in said county, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, on the LAST MONDAY IN MARCH, that being the 31st day, the following described personal property to-wit:

Two mules—one a mouse colored mare, the other a dark bay mare mule, as the property of S. W. Crook.

Also one piano, piano cover and stool, one wardrobe, two bedsteads, one sideboard, one small table, one writing desk, one small book case, one large looking glass, one centre table, two mattresses, one sorrell mare mule, one top buggy, as the property of E. L. Woodward.

Also one four horse wagon, two one horse-hacks, as the property of G. B. Douth. Also two black mare mules, one sorrell mare, one open buggy, one sorrell mare, as the property of J. H. Caldwell.

All levied upon to satisfy said fife.

D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.

March 15—4.

## LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Maddox deceased, having been granted to the undersigned as general administrator on the 5th day of March, 1879, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be bound.

C. W. BREWTON, General Admr.

## LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County.

Letters testamentary under the last will and testament of Elizabeth Prater deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 4th day of March, 1879, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be bound.

W. B. GREEN, Executor.

## FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County.

Special Term, March 1st 1879.

This day came T. J. Morgan, guardian of an infant, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship.

It is ordered that the 15th day of March, 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of an order issued by the Judge of the Probate Court in and for Calhoun county, Ala., on the 6th day of March 1879, the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Eliza A. Prater, deceased, will proceed to sell the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, at her late residence six miles north of Jacksonville, Ala., to-wit:

Eighty DAY OF MARCH, 1879.

Terms: all amounts under five dollars cash, over five dollars, credit until 25th day of December next: Notes required with good and approved securities.

Said property consists of corn, wheat, cotton seed, fodder, blacksmith's tools, one four horse wagon, one cow &c. &c. and many other articles.

W. B. GREEN, Executor.

## TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

To owner unknown—Precinct No. 13.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

Northeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 11, township 16, range 8—40 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879 then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 50 cents and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

## TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

To owner unknown—Precinct No. 13.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

East half of northeast quarter, section 23, township 16, range 8—80 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on the 14th day of April 1879 then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of two dollars and 50 cents and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

March 8—31.

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

To owner unknown—Precinct No. 13.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

Section 27, Township 15, Range 9—216 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 50 cents and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

March 8—31.

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

To owner unknown—Precinct No. 13.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

Section 27, Township 15, Range 9—216 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 50 cents and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

March 8—31.

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

To owner unknown—Precinct No. 13.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

Section 27, Township 15, Range 9—216 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 50 cents and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

March 8—31.

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

To owner unknown—Precinct No. 13.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

Section 27, Township 15, Range 9—216 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 50 cents and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

March 8—31.

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

To owner unknown—Precinct No. 13.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

Section 27, Township 15, Range 9—216 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 50 cents and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

March 8—31.

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

To owner unknown—Precinct No. 13.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

Section 27, Township 15, Range 9—216 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 50 cents and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

March 8—31.

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

To owner unknown—Precinct No. 13.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

Section 27, Township 15, Range 9—216 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 50 cents and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

March 8—31.

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

To owner unknown—Precinct No. 13.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

Section 27, Township 15, Range 9—216 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 50 cents and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

March 8—31.

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

To owner unknown—Precinct No. 13.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

Section 27, Township 15, Range 9—216 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 50 cents and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

March 8—31.

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

To owner unknown—Precinct No. 13.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

Section 27, Township 15, Range 9—216 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 50 cents and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

March 8—31.

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

To owner unknown—Precinct No. 13.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

Section 27, Township 15, Range 9—216 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 50 cents and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.







### Human Lucifer Match.

Method for the Piano Fore.

This very popular and good Method has been thoroughly tried at the Conservatory, and is now largely used in other places.

It differs from other Methods in being composed of Three Parts or Books.

PART I. for the First Grade of Learners, has 16 pages, the Elements, Five-finger and other Exercises of Three Parts or Books.

PART II. for the Second Grade, has 16 pages, more difficult Exercises, Scales and Studies, and a number of Pieces from the works of great Masters.

PART III. for the Third Grade, has 16 pages, Grand Scales and Arpeggios, with a few good studies and a few difficult Pieces.

Price of each part, \$1.50. Complete, \$3.50.

The MUSICAL RECORD, Dexter Smith, Publisher, mailed for 6 cents. Circulates 20,000 per year. Music, News, etc. \$2 per year.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

J. E. DITSON & CO., 322 Chestnut St., Phila.

Those answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this Journal (naming the paper).

TRADE MARK

“VIBRATOR”

Reg. March 31, 1875.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE  
“Vibrator” Threshers,  
WITH REMOVED  
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,  
And Steam Thresher Engines,  
Made only by  
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,  
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



THE MATCHLESS Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this or any other make, are the best in the world for perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Waste.

GRAIN Raisers will NOT Submit to the Threshing done by other makes, but will use our machines, when once possessed, will convert the Threshing of Grain into a pleasure.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses, and when 2 or 3 Times that amount is saved, the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Rippers, Blades and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting contrivances. Perfectly adapted to all sorts and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Round.

NOT only Thresh Superior for Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats, &c., but also for the careful Thresher in Plain, Timothy, Millet, Clover and the like. Threshes in “attachments” or “additions” to change from Grain to Seed.

MAJESTICALLY for Simplicity of Parts and Ease of Use, and for the most perfect and most perfect Horse Powers to match.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from 2 to 5 Feet in width, and two types of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Superior Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

OUR Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Superior Quality of Materials, make our “Vibrator” Thresher Outfit an incomparable one. For particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, with a full list of Agents.



“Breach-loading Guns, Rapports’ celebrated single barrel, at \$15 up. Double-barrel Breach loader \$25 up. Breach and Snipe Guns, long range Rifles and Pistols of most approved English and American make. A large kind of snipe gun, in particular, requires but portsmen and gun-makers. First on application. Liberal discounts to dealers.

JOS. C. GRUBB & CO.,  
712 Market St., Philada.

DR. M. W. CASE'S  
Liver Remedy  
AND  
BLOOD PURIFIER

Is Tonic, Cordial, Anti-Bilious,  
CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, HEAD-  
ACHE, ACIDITY, SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM,  
FEVER AND AGUE, CALCULUS, CONSTIPATION,  
DYSPEPSIA  
and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and  
Bile, builds up the system, restores the blood  
does not sicken, give pain, nor leave the system con-  
siderably weakened.

HOW TO BE  
YOUR OWN  
DOCTOR

Keep your liver active  
and your blood pure, and  
you may save your do-  
ctor's bill. Try Dr. M. W.  
Case's Liver Remedy and  
Blood Purifier. It is not a  
patent medicine.

CASE from his favorite prescription, used in his own  
 extensive practice for over 27 years, and has cured  
 all known remedies. *(An success is simple words)*  
 25¢ BOTTLES. LOCAL AGENTS WANTED  
 AND CARRIAGES. Superior Quality  
 EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES  
 offered. Send for the Catalog and Terms to Agents.  
**HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia**  
 Sold by all Druggists, General Storekeepers,  
 Price 25¢. 1 Large Bottle *half pint*, 50¢.  
 Box of 6 Large for \$3.75, sent by express, prepaid.  
 Trial Bottle free. Ask your Druggist for it.

---

**LANDRETHS' SEEDS**  
**ARE THE BEST.**  
 D. LANDRETH & SONS,  
 91 & 93 South SIXTH St., Philadelphia

---

**ESTABLISHED 1848.**  
**MORGAN & HEADLY,**  
**Importers of Diamonds**  
 AND  
**Manufacturers of Spectacles.**  
 613 MANSION Street, Philadelphia.  
 Illustrated Price List sent to the trade  
 on application.

---

**PERMANENT  
 INTERNATIONAL  
 EXHIBITION.**  
**CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.**  
 57 OPEN EVERY DAY. 25  
 ADMISSION 10 Cents. CHILDREN, 5 Cents.  
 Splendid array of Exhibits in departments of  
 Science, Art, Education, Agriculture, Mechanics.  
 SPECIAL MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS DAILY.  
 Also, the Largest  
 ROLLER SKATING RINK in the WORLD.  
 Open each Week-day from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and  
 2 to 4.30 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday  
 evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock.  
**THE BUILDING IS HEATED.**  
**GRAND SAUCED CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY.**

---

**AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW HISTORI-  
 CAL WORK,**  
**Our Western Border.**  
 A Complete and Graphic History of American Pioneer  
 Life, with full account of Gen. George Rogers  
 Clark's famous Kaskaskia Expedition, 10 years after  
 the Revolution. By J. H. B. and J. H. B. Excit-  
 ing Adventures, Captivities, Fights, Scouts, Piersons  
 and Boys. Indian Wars, Indian Camp Life,  
 and Sports. A book for Old and Young. Notes and  
 Maps. No competition. Enormous sales. Agents  
 wanted. Send for circulars. From J. G.  
 McCURDY & CO., 26 S. Seventh St., Phila., Pa.

---

**COMPOUND OXYGEN** The new cure for  
 Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh of the  
 Throat, and all Chronic Diseases, by a *revitalizing process*  
 which *has been made*  
**REMARKABLE CURES** which are *made*  
*very* *valuable* *attention.*  
**STRONGLY ENDORSED** by the Hon-  
 orable J. A. A. and others. *Send for*  
 circulars who have used this Treatment. *with many*











**WANTED.**—For the purpose of popularizing our walled column, and making it what we designed it to be—a means of effecting exchange and sale of property by our people.

We have calculated to reduce our terms, of advertisement under that head, (not to exceed five lines), to 25 cents; or, just half the price that we have heretofore charged. This certainly brings it within the reach of every body—who has anything to sell. That an advertisement of this kind will bring a sale of property, and that it will be brought about, is a fact that is not in dispute.

**WANTED.**—An article, and does not know where to buy it, he can quickly find it, by advertising what he wishes to buy, such an article. As the price we charge for this kind of advertisement is only one-fourth of our published rates, we shall insist on cash payments for every advertisement under the head of

**WANTED.**—No advertisement of the kind will be inserted unless accompanied by the cash. If you have anything in the way of farm products—a cow, horse, wagon, buggy, or anything to sell, advertise in the

**WANTED.**—If you want to buy any of these things, advertise for them in the wanted column, and you will be quickly supplied.

**WANTED.**—To buy old copper, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. W. NESBIT, Jacksonville, Ala.

**PERSONAL.**

Hon. M. J. Turnley was on our streets Saturday.

Capt. Jno. M. Crook of Alexandria was in town this week.

Mr. Ross Whitlock of Gadsden matriculated in Calhoun College this week.

Col. L. J. Parr has just returned from a business trip to Clay County.

W. A. Brown and Miss Madie Collins were recently married in Morgan county.

Miss Minnie Alexander of Tennessee, sister of our townsman Mr. J. M. Alexander, is attending Calhoun College.

W. W. Woodward Esq. our sprightly and brilliant correspondent returned from a visit to the beautiful "City of Oaks" on Saturday.

Hon. Wm. M. Hames, Col. G. C. Ellis, H. L. Stevenson, T. J. Martin Esq's and ye Editor have gone to christen the new Court House at Edwardsville.

Hon. W. L. Whitlock, State Solicitor Vandiver and John C. Whitlock Esq. of Gadsden were in town Saturday on route for Calhoun Circuit Court.

Mr. Nathan Clark, who has been absent for two months prospecting and visiting in the "Lone Star" State, returned last Saturday. He visited several points of interest and expressed himself as greatly pleased with his trip.

We were pleased to receive a visit on Tuesday from Mr. N. S. Vestal formerly of this County, but now of Helena Montana Territory. Mr. Vestal left his home more than a score of years since, a poor boy, to seek his fortune in the far west, and having made a marvelous success of life, he now returns to the place of his youth, immensely rich; the object of his visit being to administer comfort, and provide well for those whom he left long years ago.

**LOCALS.**

Coal in demand. Eggs getting scarce.

Circuit Court 7th day April.

Blow, ye March winds, Blow! Blessed is the man who payeth the printer.

Calhoun College is in a thriving condition.

Job work at this office neatly and cheaply done.

Mr. Elijah Teague an old and most estimable citizen died at his home in Davisville on the 10th, inst.

The colored Hook and Ladder Company were out on parade last Thursday evening. These firemen have rendered incalculable service on several occasions and deserve the commendation and encouragement of our citizens.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. A. D. Wilkins which occurred at his residence in this county on Friday the 14th. Mr. Wilkins was highly respected and esteemed and his loss is greatly deplored.

The Jacksonville P. O. make-up and distribute 64 mails per week.

In company with Judge Walker and Mr. H. B. Stevenson, we took this week a trip to Edwardsville, Woods' Copper Mine, Ar. bacoochee and other points of interest in our sister county of Cleburne, and returned just as the paper was ready for press. We shall write up some of our impressions next week.

We acknowledge thanks to Mr. Jno. M. Caldwell for looking after the local column for us during our absence.

Last Sunday night Eliza Griffin had a valuable mule stolen. Bills were printed at this office offering a reward for the capture of the thief or animal. Some thirty or forty men turned out and so crowded the thief that he dropped his booty, and the mule was taken up on the roadside and returned to its owner. A man riding a horse with a hair halter was the suspected thief.

We publish the following ticket by request.

**PEOPLE'S TICKET.**

For Mayor, J. D. HAMMOND.

For Councilman, Dr. J. Y. NESBIT.

WM. M. HAMES,

JOSEPH NUNNELLY,

A. M. LANDERS,

A. O. STEWART.

**NOTICE.**

The trustees of Calhoun college are being pressed for the payment of certain judgments against them as trustees of said institution. A great many persons who subscribed their names to the list of stockholders, and upon whose faith and credit the college was built, are behind with their subscriptions, and some have never paid one dollar. Now will not such persons do justice to themselves and the trustees to pay a portion of amounts due from them? The books are in the hands of Jno. M. Caldwell, Esq.

**DIED.**—At his residence in Gadsden, Ala., on the 13th day of March, 1879, after a lingering illness, Rev. Theophilus Moody, in the 72d year of his age.

Deceased had been a travelling Methodist preacher for about forty-nine years, and was a member of the first Alabama conference, held in the city of Tuscaloosa in 1832. During his ministry he traveled pretty much all over Alabama, and was, perhaps, as extensively known as any preacher in the State; his field of labor being co-extensive with his labors. During his long service he filled many important charges with acceptability, proving himself a "workman that needeth not to be ashamed." In the private walks of life he was quiet and unobtrusive, and esteemed by all as a humble, conscientious christian. In his ministerial character he was above reproach, and ever enjoyed the respect and confidence of his brethren. It was his highest aim—his greatest happiness, to do the whole duty of a minister of the New Testament, paramount to everything else; "counting all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ." He was devoted to his interests, and during his long and faithful service in the ranks of the ministry, made many sacrifices and endured hardships and privations to further the great cause of the gospel.

At home, in his family, he was known as a kind, affectionate parent, ever watchful and considerate, endeavoring to promote the welfare and happiness of each member. In all the relations of life, he was faithful and true, and left the impress of his godly character wherever he went. God, in His providence, permitted him to do a large work for the church while he had strength. He lived out his three score years and ten, and when the Master called him he was ready to go. His record is on high. May the Lord grant consolation to his bereaved relatives.

"Servant of God, well done! Rest from thy loved employ; The battle fought, the victory won, Enter thy Master's joy."

M. T. M.

The Montgomery Advertiser contains an obituary notice of the death of Chancellor Wade Keyes who died suddenly in that city, on the 2nd instant. Judge Keyes was a native of this state, born in 1831, elected in 1853, by the legislature, Chancellor of the Southern Division, and when the Confederate Government was organized he became Assistant Attorney General, which position he held until the close of the contest. He leaves a wife and several children.

The Mexican veterans' pension proposition did not get through, though it came so near it as to cause many old soldiers who served under Taylor, Scott and Kearney to rejoice. The proposition was in the nature of an amendment to the arrears pension bill; the latter became a law but the amendment was not added to it. Had it succeeded it would have been out of the fingers of the hat of Senator Shields, and a fitting work to crown his varied public life.

Mme. Bonaparte, the famous old lady of Baltimore, is very sick, and there is little hope of her recovery. She is in her ninety-sixth year, and used to say that she was going to live to be a hundred.

**LENT.**

If any course, unfeeling fellow Asks the loan of your umbrella, Tell him it's Lent.

If any tramp presumes to follow And begs the loan of half a dollar, Tell him it's Lent.

And so tell all who come to borrow Some treasured article to-morrow— Tell 'em it's Lent.

St. Louis Times

Minnie Spears is the romantic daughter of a Kansas farmer. She lately returned from a boarding school, where it is suspected, she added to the prescribed studies the pursuit of sentimental stories in yellow covers. A wandering Italian artist made her acquaintance, and was not a handsome tramp; but Minnie's lively imagination transformed him into a heroic minstrel, and she eloped with him. When overtaken by her father she was dressed fancifully like a gypsy, and was playing a tambourine to a dancing girl, and a delightful, fully roving life, but the experience of a few days dampened her ardor, and she was glad to return.

**SOCIAL WINE DRINKING.**

At a Christian convention a discussion on temperance brought up the "wine question." A part of the clergy advocated its entire disuse and a part took the other side. At length an influential layman rose in favor of wine, denouncing the radical reformers for attempting to banish this token of hospitality from us. When he had resumed his seat, a layman, trembling with emotion, rose, and asked if it was allowed for him to speak. The chair having signified that he would be heard, he said:

"Mr. Moderator, it is not my purpose, in rising, to answer the learned argument you have just listened to. My object is more humble, and I hope more practical. I once knew a father in moderate circumstances, who was at much inconvenience to educate a beloved son at college. Here the son became dissipated; but after he graduated and returned to his father the influence of home, acting upon a generous nature, actually reformed him. The father was overjoyed at the prospect that his cherished hopes of other days were still to be realized. Several years passed, when the young man, having completed his professional study, and being about to leave his father to establish himself in business, he was invited to dine with a neighboring clergyman, distinguished for hospitality and social qualities. At this dinner wine was introduced and offered to this young man, who refused. Pressed upon him, again he refused. This was repeated, and the young man was ridiculed for his singular abstinence. The young man was strong enough to overcome appetite; but he could not resist ridicule. He drank and fell, and from that moment became a confirmed drunkard, and long since has found a drunkard's grave. Mr. Moderator," continued the old man, with streaming eyes, "I am the father; and it was at the table of the clergyman who has just taken his seat that this token of hospitality ruined the son I shall never cease to mourn."

The St. Louis Times notes a funny coincidence which occurred at the Olympic Theatre in that city on Thursday evening last. Just as Miss Emma Abbott was entering the dress-circle the minstrels struck up the popular refrain of "Whoo, Emma." The prima-donna was terribly taken aback. "There's that horrid song!" she exclaimed. "It follows me wherever I go. I do believe they knew I was coming here to-night and sang it simply to tease me." And so Miss Abbott wouldn't enter her box until the objectionable song had been concluded.

**SAFETY.**—March 13.—S. D. Field, Superintendent of the Electric Light Company of San Francisco, has united the principles of several electric light and telegraph wires at the same time. To-day, one of his machines here worked fifteen different circuits, varying from 100 to 450 miles in length, including one duplex circuit 193 miles long. This is the first successful experiment of the kind.

**DEATH IN A CHURCH.**—A YOUNG LADY EXPIRES WHILE ASSISTING A RECENTLY BAPTIZED FRIEND.

Baltimore, March 16, 1879.

A startling tragedy occurred at the High Street Baptist Church during the regular service to night. The pastor, Rev. J. T. Craig, had just baptized a young lady, and the latter, accompanied by Miss Louisa Donaldson, retired to an ante-room below to change her clothing. While in the act of assisting the convert Miss Donaldson inquired if she did not feel purer and more heavenly after being baptized, and added—

"I would like to tell you something, but"—and before completing the sentence she fell forward unconscious. The young lady ran into the church for her friends and alarmed the congregation, causing, for some moments, almost a panic. Physicians were sent for, but as the first one arrived Miss Donaldson expired. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of her death.

David Peters, a negro, has for ten years been a convict in the Rhode Island State Prison. He was uneducated when he entered, but immediately became a hard student, and has spent all of his leisure in a successive mastery of reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and four languages. His mind is now said to be giving way, however, and an effort is being made to secure his release from the remaining five years of his sentence.

Memphis and Grenada are using almost superhuman exertions to reach such a state of cleanliness as to enable them to escape epidemics in future.

The most useful pedestrian is the man who walks the floor nights with the baby.

**LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.**—THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court of Calhoun county. Letters Testamentary under the last will and testament of Elizabeth Prater deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 4th day of March, 1879 by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be bound.

W. B. GREEN, Executor.

March 8—3t.

**FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.**—THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County—Special Term, March 3d 1879. This day came P. J. Morgan, guardian of the person of Jesse Ross, a minor, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship.

It is ordered that the 24th day of March 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t.

**LOCAL MATTERS.**

**MAKE MONEY.**

By buying your goods of W P & ED L.

They have just received 2,000 lbs of flour which they sell from \$3 to \$3.50, 1,000 lbs of meat from 5c to 7c lb, 500 lbs of lard from 9 to 10c lb, 500 lbs of Coffee from 18 to 20c lb, 800 lbs Sugar from 9 to 11c lb, 75 bushels Eastern seed Irish potatoes cheap, 5 bushels red and yellow Davies Silver Skin onion sets, 1,000 packages Garden seed of all kinds, 350 lbs Mackerel and White fish at bottom prices, 250 lbs of sole and upper leather at manufacturer's prices, 200 pieces Tin Ware of all kinds that are generally needed for family use, 200 gallons of Stone Ware of every variety, 3,500 Segars of all grades from 2 to 10c lb, 200 lbs Cheiving Tobacco from 5 to 6c lb, 100 lbs of Choice Smoking Tobacco, 250 lbs Cream and Young American Cheese.

**A lot of splendid apples just arrived at PARRS.**

**A few more bottles of that celebrated Machine Oil on hand.**

**ED. G. CALDWELL,** (At the old Forney Corner.)

Ats on hand the best brands of Cheiving and Smoking TOBACCO, including the popular Swanson's Pride and the celebrated Durham Smoking Tobacco. He has the largest stock of CIGARS, and Amos, his brand, you will find the College, Margaria, Royal, Standard and the favorite Tidal Wave.

Chocolate, Caneine, Imported Chow Chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salmon & Canned Goods in great variety at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Meal, Meat, Potatoes, Mackerel, Macaroni & Cheese at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**Cheap Groceries for Cash** at the old Forney Corner.

**Fresh Eggs** at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**Fresh Meat** at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**YOU can buy anything in the GROCERY line CHEAP for CASH** at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go buy one of those fine Plows of the Towens patent at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

A splendid lot of new Tin Ware at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Finest article of kerosene oil at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

New lot of stone-ware at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**YOU can buy TEN pounds of RICE for \$1.00** at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**YOU can buy 10 pounds of SUGAR for \$1.00** at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Salt at manufacturers prices at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**YOU can buy 5 pounds of good COFFEE for ONE DOLLAR** at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**NOTICE TO STOCK-HOLDERS** of Calhoun College.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of Calhoun College, at a meeting held in Jacksonville, Saturday the 8th day of March, 1879, the original stockholders in said College are requested and notified to meet in convention in Jacksonville, at the court house, 10 o'clock A. M. Saturday May 2, 1879, for the purpose of organizing an incorporated business, affecting the title of said college building and grounds.

Wm. H. FORNEY, Pres. Board Trustees. Wm. M. HAMES, Secy.

March 15—2m

**Why Will You** Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles, when an immediate relief can be so readily attained?

**Dr. J. C. Boscche's German Syrup** has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boscche's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the purest and most delicate ingredients, and is so perfectly adapted to the young and old, as to be administered to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced.

**PIANOS AND ORGANS. GRAND INTRODUCTION SALE.**

One thousand first class instruments from best makers to be placed in Southern homes for introduction and advertisement. Pianos, 7 Oct. \$135, 74 Oct. \$150, Organs, 9 Stops, \$87, 10 Stops, \$71; Mirror Top, 13 Stops, \$85. Choicest instruments at lowest prices ever known. 6 years writing guarantee. Weber and Sons, New York, Boston, Mass. & Hamilton, and Peloubet & Pulton Organs included in this sale. A clean sweep; no reserve, new instruments fresh from factory. Only sale of the kind ever carried out in the U. S. for introduction sale circular. Address: Ludden & Bates Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga., the Great Wholesale Piano and Organ Depot of the South.

**LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.**

ST. J. J. (J. J. M.) CALHOUN COUNTY. Letters of administration on the estate of John Maddox deceased, having been granted to the undersigned as general administrator on the 6th day of March, 1879, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be bound.

C. W. BREWTON, General Admin.

**BROWN, DEAN & CO.**

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEENS WARE, DRUGS, &c.**

In fact, everything kept in a first class establishment. Our Mr. Rowan attends personally to all purchases in New York, and buys to such advantage that we are enabled to give our customers the VERY BOTTOM OF THE MARKET. TRY us and see if you can't get BETTER BARGAINS than you can get elsewhere. We have the LARGEST and BEST assorted Stock in NORTH ALABAMA. THE TENNESSEE WAGON, THE BEST WAGON on the market, sold by us.

**ROME GEO. MARBLE WORKS.**

**JONES & EDMUNDSON, AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE & GRANITE.**

And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monuments and Headstones, ROME, GEORGIA.

Write for what you want, and they will write you what it will cost you.

**FRINSURANCE.**

The undersigned is Agent for (3) three good and reliable FIRE COMPANIES of the South, to wit:

GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

HOME PROTECTION " " HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

CENTRAL CITY " " SELMA, ALA.

**It is wisdom to insure your Dwellings, Barns, Gin Houses, Merchandise, etc.**

If you desire INSURANCE, call on me at JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, or address me through the mails—

I think I am warranted in saying that these Companies are all in a healthy condition financially, have a CAPITAL ample and sufficient to meet all their liabilities.

I. L. SWAN, Agent, Jacksonville, Ala.

McK 23th, 1878—1 y.

**R. T. HOYT.**

**WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,**

NO 43 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

**WILL SELL**

**clover & grass seed**

**TO THE FARMERS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.**

Send for Price List and Descriptive Catalogue.

R. T. HOYT, WHOLESALE DEALER.

ROME, GA.

**POSTPONED.**

**TRUST SALE.**

Under and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee by John Maddox and Jonathan Phillips on the 10th day of April, 1878, to secure J. H. Loyd, in the payment of a certain promissory note therein mentioned, and which said Deed of Trust was recorded in the Probate Court of Calhoun County, State of Alabama, in Book "H" 2nd Volume, Register of Deeds on pages 178 and 179, on the 17th day of May 1878. I will as Trustee for said, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, in said county, on the day of 1879, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land in the west half of South west quarter and South east fourth of South west quarter of Section 35, Township 13 and Range 7, also a part of North east quarter of North west half of Section 2, Township 14, Range 7, commencing at the half mile stake on North side of said Section running thence south one quarter thence West to centre of hill to said corner; thence North to a line stake on Section line, thence back to the beginning corner and situated in Calhoun county, Alabama.

Said Real Estate will be sold to satisfy said promissory note described in said Deed of Trust. This Jan. 20th 1879

G. W. LOYD, Trustee.

Jan. 25—3t.

**A BLESSING TO MOTHERS.**

There will be no necessity for mothers leaving the comforts of home, with their sick babies, this summer, if they will give Dr. Moffet's Teething Powders. Teething will regulate the bowels and make Teething easy. It cures cholera infantum and Summer complaints of children, heals eruptions and sores, removes and prevents the formation of worms. Wm. M. Nesbit and all Druggists keep it.

Ayer's American Almanac is now ready for delivery by the druggists, and we are free to say that we have read this welcome visitor with satisfaction and profit. It contains an astonishing amount of information which is useful to everybody, and shows how to treat nearly all the diseases from which the human race is afflicted, and is a most valuable book to the people. It is a most valuable book to the people. It is a most valuable book to the people.

Jan 18

**CITY BAR!**

JNO. RAMAGNANO.

the proprietor of the above named popular bar, has recently received a new invoice of first class goods in his line, embracing Fine Whiskies, Brandy, Gin and Rum. All kinds of wines, including Wine for SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES. Segars, Tobacco, etc. etc. All at reasonable prices for cash. Good pure goods! A splendid new Monarch Billiard Table has been added to the most pleasant resort in town. Good order preserved.

Feb. 15—2m.

**G U A N O**

**AT OLD PRICES.**

The undersigned would respectfully inform the farmers of Calhoun and surrounding counties, that he has ready for delivery

**SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,** which he will sell at the rate of one ton for 500 lbs middling cotton, delivered Nov. 1st, 1879. Also Acid Phosphate for composting, at cheap prices. Call on J. D. HAMMOND

J. D. HAMMOND, Jacksonville, Ala.

**Ayer's**

**Cherry Pectoral**

For Diseases of the

Throat and Lungs,

such as Cough,

Cold, Whooping

Cough, Bronchitis,

Asthma, and Con-

sumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. Cherry Pectoral always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.



## AGRICULTURE.

**LIME COMPOSTS.**—Experiments with lime and earth, lime and weeds, &c., have been numerous, says the *Cheney*. From these experiments several important conclusions have been arrived at: 1. That the most effective and profitable mode of using lime is in a compost state. 2. That used in this manner, the good effects of the application are apparent for several succeeding crops. 3. The substances used in compost may be scrapings of roads, scrapings of old ditches, earth from headlands, leaf mold from the woods, &c., using at the rate of one part lime to three parts of the other substances. Such a compost, having been made and turned over several times before being used, has been found to be an admirable dressing to spread over wheat fields after the wheat is drilled in. Indeed, it has proved to be nearly or quite equal to fine, rotten barn-yard manure; and as there is a deficiency of lime in the soil, such fine compost heap would serve as an admirable substitute. This is the most economical way of using lime where its price is somewhat high. Instead of the one part of lime and one-fourth of one part salt, would make a still better compost. Where fresh lime in its rock form is slaked by pouring upon it strong brine, this has been found to make an excellent lime application for many kinds of soil. Instances are recorded where the wheat crop has been doubled by a dressing of 50 bushels of the sowed and harrowed in with the seed wheat.

**BADLY LIGHTED STABLES.**—The horse although it looks straightforward much more than most animals, yet does not do so nearly so much as a man, and therefore requires in its habitation an arrangement of light quite different from that in its owner's dwelling. Give the horse the light from only one side, and it will direct only one of its eyes towards it, but the other eye will be in the shade; this inequality weakens both eyes. Put it in such a position that it looks into the dark, which is certainly unnatural, and when taken out of the stable the abrupt change from darkness to light will harm it. To place it straight against the light, gives the latter a blinding effect which is also injurious to the eyes. The horse stable should therefore receive its light from above, either through skylights or through windows placed near the ceiling in the wall to which an animal's head is turned. In the latter case, moreover, the stable should be always brightly lit as daylight for the horse is not a night or twilight animal, and is in no need of an artificial darkness, like fattening stock.

**WATERING HORSES.**—Horses watered three times a day—morning, noon and night—will be in far better condition for work of any kind than if watered half a dozen times, as some people driving allow their horses to be. They will sweat less and be more lively, and we believe will be in better health. Once a day or twice a day is not sufficient; horses can get along with it, as can cattle, but it is not advisable or humane. In fields where there are full watering troughs, cattle will be found to go to them about three times a day and horses the same and horses the same. Sponging a horse with water at stopping places should never be allowed. In the first place we do not consider it of any benefit; and in the second it may convey disease from one animal to another.

**WINDMILLS.**—I would say, after several years' experience in making and selling, that I cannot recommend them where reliable power is wanted, other than for pumping water in connection with a reservoir, or for drainage or irrigating land. The cost of a windmill, with its tower and appurtenances, will be as much as for a steam-engine of the same power, and much more than for a horse power. The engine and horse power have the advantage of being movable, and do not have to wait for the wind to blow.

**FARM RAKES.**—Blanket your horse when waiting at the hitching post while the driver is in some warm place doing business, for "the merciful man regardeth the life of his beast."

## The Ghost of Fallen Timbers.

One morning about 15 years ago Osborne Hare, a respectable carpenter left his house after sunrise, to go to his work, in the direction of New Geneva. He walked rapidly, and just before the road entered a piece of wood known as the Fallen Timbers, he saw in advance of him a tall man walking slowly. Supposing it to be one Dugan of his acquaintance, he quickened his pace; but before overtaking him he discovered his mistake, and then began to examine the man narrowly; for a stranger in those parts was uncommon. He was very tall and thin. He had no coat and his shirt sleeves were rolled up to the shoulder. His arms were as thin as pipe-stems and as white as snow. His shirt and trousers were of the same color, a sordid drab. By the time Mr. Hare had made his observations he perceived another man coming in the opposite direction. This man was Jim Dougherty, a stone mason, going to his work "across Chene." Dougherty like Hare was a man of good character iron nerves and proverbial courage. Hare observed him say good morning to the stranger, then shrink to one side of the road, and hasten by. When he came up to Hare his face was pallid. "Hare," said he, "do you know that man?" "No," "Well, don't overtake him," continued Dougherty. "It'll scare you to death. It's a dead man." The look of the stranger as he partially turned his face in reply to Dougherty's cheery salutation, had almost paralyzed the latter. He could not tell precisely what it was that seemed to freeze the blood in his veins; whether the ghastly pallor of the skin, the shrunken features, or the unearthly glare of the fixed eyes; but he knew and declared to the day of his death that he had spoken to a walking corpse. Hare was startled, but being in a hurry, and ashamed to be frightened by a ghost in broad daylight he said he would go on. Just then the stranger, upon whom the men kept their eyes fixed, turned the corner of a fence which divided the woods from a field. There he seemed to sit down in the first corner, and Mr. Hare took the opportunity to rush past, Dougherty going on the other way. When a few steps beyond the corner Hare could not resist the temptation to look back. There was no man to be seen. He had sunk apparently into the earth. He could not have gone further than the first corner behind the fence without be-

ing seen by Hare and Dougherty, and he could not have dodged off into the woods, for the space he must have crossed was like the fence in full view. Mr. Hare now turned about, determined to explore the mystery. He searched the fence, the field and the woods, but found no traces of him. Hare was an experienced woodsman, and is convinced that no man of flesh and blood could have gone in and out of that fence corner without leaving some trail or sign which he could have detected even if the whole affair had not occurred within his actual view. Mr. Hare is a Christian man. His faith is bottomed on the rock of ages. He does not believe in ghosts. He believes that those who go to a place of rest do not want to return, and those who go to the prison house of the lost, cannot if they would. But he says that if the dead are ever permitted to walk the earth, "this man," to use his own language, "was one of that stripe." Several years after the adventure related above, one Clemmer, a farmer, went to New Geneva to buy a coffin for a dead neighbor. It was in the winter. He had placed the coffin in a sled, and having been joined by another man, whose name I have forgotten, they drove through the Fallen Timbers, and approaching the spot where the apparition had disappeared from the view of Dougherty and Hare, they saw the same figure, dressed as precisely as before, coatless and bare armed standing up to the knees in snow beside the road. It did not speak or move, but the dreadful aspect of the man had the same effect upon Clemmer and his companion as upon Dougherty, and they whipped past him in terror. This was in the afternoon. About five years later still, Dr. Clemmer, a practicing physician of Brownsville, was leisurely riding by the same spot, on horseback, when he heard a curious noise, like one drumming with his fingers upon his lips. It seemed to come across the field but looking in that direction, and seeing no one he rode on. Presently and just as he was about to enter the Fallen Timbers, and opposite the fence corner, he heard the same sound behind and near him. Turning in the saddle and looking back he saw the apparition, in all points the same as before, at the very stump of his horse, and bending upon him the same dreadful countenance. He struck his horse a smart cut, and dashed through the Fallen Timbers, without daring to cast a glance backward. This was about midday. The peculiarity of the ghost of the Fallen Timbers is that it appears always in daylight and at long intervals. It has been seen three times distinctly, and each time by perfectly reputable and trustworthy men.

## SCIENTIFIC.

A device originated by M. Cherlebien shows how the yield of water from springs may often be increased. It seems that there was much space in the thickest layers of the rock, and on digging down to the rock, mere filtrations were met with, and a thin thread of water. The cavity dug, took thirty-six hours to fill, after it was once emptied of water. The spring gave 200 litres in twenty-four hours. With a view to utilizing this spring, M. Cherlebien resolved, by applying a siphon, to withdraw from it a portion of atmospheric pressure equal to the weight of a water column representing the difference of level between the point where it was desired to utilize the water. With a level extending 60 miles from the spring, and giving 2.50 miles difference of level, the basin was emptied in a few minutes. He now made a permeable base with ashlar and pebbles, placed some hydraulic mortar over this, then two supports of intercrossed bricks cemented. The lower plate was placed with its surface at the surface of the pebbles, and cemented in a small chamber; a layer of liquid foam was placed over all. After simple action of the tube, the water flowed abundantly, and continued to do so for two weeks, when it fell owing to the pipe being corroded and the vacuum failing. An iron pipe being substituted, the arrangement has worked for six years without interruption, and with eighteen times the original yield of water.

**Apparatus for Resuscitation.**—The instrument invented by M. Volter for aiding in resuscitation is claimed to be more effective than any other device as yet brought forward for the purpose. It consists of a cylinder of sheet iron large enough to contain the body of an adult person. It is closed at one end, and the inanimate individual is inserted, face foremost, in the receptacle, as far as the neck, round which is placed a padded diaphragm, fastened to the cylinder so as to be air-tight. An air-pump, attached to an opening in the tube, creates a partial vacuum, and then the outer atmosphere, by its own pressure, forces its way into the lungs by the mouth and the nostrils, which are left exposed. By a reversed action of the pump the air is allowed to re-enter the cylinder, and respiration is thereby established. A glass plate inserted in the iron casing enables the operator to watch the resuscitation of the lungs, which rises and falls as in life with the alternate working of the pump. That action may be repeated eighteen times in a minute, and an extra imitation of natural breathing is thereby produced, the operation being remarkably successful in this respect.

The swinging motion of railway cars is now ingeniously utilized as an indicator of the velocity of trains, the arrangement to this end being as follows: Within a case, clock-work is fixed, which causes a large horizontal plate to rotate once in twelve hours. On the plate a disk of paper is held by springs, the border being divided into hours and minutes. The point of a pencil, which is attached to springs and a pendulum, plays on the paper. Cautionous swinging of the car to the perpendicular, the pencil makes a zig-zag, it rounds the paper; on removing the latter, the rate of travelling may be studied.

Professor Jordan, of Ohio, has nearly finished an elaborate work on American fishology, in which will be described all the fresh-water and marine fishes of our country.

The keeping properties of flour may be very greatly improved by the simple expedient of driving off a portion of the waters present in freshly ground grain by means of heat.

In damp closets, strong rooms, safes and other places where mildew is dreaded, a tumbler of quicklime placed there will prevent it.

## DOMESTIC.

**TROUBLE WITH CUCUMBER PICKLES.**—For two or three years after I commenced housekeeping, I had a great deal of trouble with cucumber pickles. They would turn black or leave black spots on them soon after they were put in vinegar, although they were as nice and bright before as they could be. At first, I thought the fault must be in the vinegar; but I soon found this a mistake; then, that it was because I freshened them in a pan that had some of the worn off, so I used a stone jar for that purpose, but the pickles did not improve. At last I found that the keg they were sealed in had hoops nailed on, and that the nails reached through to the inside, and believing this to be the first cause of the trouble, I bought a new half barrel without a nail in it. Afterwards the pickles were all right till I was sick for several weeks, when they were black again. By inquiring into the subject I found that the girl had put a rusty tin lid over them while refreshing, instead of a clean one. I was so angry, and I knew that as they had been worn some of the time, steam had risen to the lid and then fallen back on the pickles. Since then I have had no such trouble, and have concluded that the pickles or brine must not come in contact with iron in any shape. So I used a stone jar for that purpose, and I think that if health is to be taken into consideration, they might better be of that color than of the beautiful green which many make them with brass.

**CHOCOLATE CUSTARD.**—Put a pint and a half of milk, with a cup of sugar in it, into a tin pail and set into a kettle of boiling water; then put half pint of milk into a saucepan and add a heaping tablespoonful of Baker's chocolate, shaved fine; boil this slowly a few minutes; wet a tablespoonful of Maizena or cornstarch in two of cold milk, and when smooth stir into the boiling milk in the pail; add also the chocolate after straining it, and lastly the beaten yolks of three eggs; stir till smooth, flavor with vanilla. Use more chocolate and sugar if you want it richer; pour into a dish or glass cups. Before serving beat three whites stiff with a spoonful of sugar and lay on top.

**ONE WAY OF PURIFYING A SICK-ROOM.**—I would like to mention to any among your readers who have charge of invalids or delicate children, or who are not able to go out during the hot weather, that the air of the room may be much improved by hanging thick towels dipped in cold water with a little vinegar added, to the open window sash, so that the air passing through it is refreshed with moisture and becomes easier to inhale. This is in imitation of a custom prevalent in Calcutta, where matting is kept sprinkled on the sunny sides of the house.

**BLACK FRUIT CAKE.**—One pound butter and one pound white sugar, beaten to a cream; beat well the yolks of twelve eggs, and stir all together; add half a pound of flour, stir well; then one tablespoonful of cinnamon, two teaspoonful nutmeg, one teaspoonful cloves, stir well; then the beaten another half pound of flour, one wine-white of eggs, with glassful brandy, one pound currants well washed and dried, and one pound raisins seeded and chopped; mix half pound of citron cut in thin pieces; mix all together; this will make two cakes; bake two hours or longer; bake in deep tins lined with well-buttered paper.

**JENNY LIND CAKE.**—Two and a half cups sugar, one cup butter, one cup milk, four cups flour, four eggs, two teaspoonful baking-powder; bake in three sheets, two plain; after taking out the two plain, leaving less than a third, add one cup raisins, one cup currants, one cup of flour, one cup of sugar, two teaspoonful molasses, one teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one grated nutmeg; spread with jelly and frost, putting the fruit cake between the two plain. If the fruit cake seems a little thin, add a little more flour.

**POLENTA.**—Boil one pound yellow Indian meal, for 1-2 hour, in two quarts of hot liquor or boiling water, salted to taste, with one ounce of fat, stirring occasionally to prevent burning; then bake it for 1-2 hours in a greased baking dish, and serve it either hot or when cold, slice it, and fry it in smoking hot fat. This famous Italian dish is closely allied to the hasty pudding of New England.

## Chewing Gum.

Among the quiet little manufactures of the country is that of chewing gum. Only one factory exists in New York City, and the few others are in New England, New York State, Ohio, Illinois and Tennessee. The gum is sold by all druggists, grocers and confectioners in cities, and any country grocery that hasn't it is considered incomplete. Gum from spruce trees was exclusively used until recently, when it found a rival in gum mastic, a white and attractive article made from paradise, which is sweetened. The consumption of this chewing gum in the United States is about thirty tons yearly; that of spruce gum somewhat less, and that of a gum made in Tennessee from balsam tolu, and sold in the Southern States, about twenty tons. Lately a material has been used styled "rubber gum." It is from the sap of the sapotite tree of South America. The sap, like that of the India-rubber tree, has a milky look. The gum was first imported into the United States with a view of melting it with India-rubber, in order to produce a cheaper article than the latter. It was found to be impracticable, and therefore useless for that purpose. It had long been chewed by South and Central American Indians and found useful in allaying thirst. Experiments were, therefore, made in purifying it for chewing, and with final success. It is tasteless and has the merit of lasting longer than any other gums, which more quickly dissolve and crumble in the mouth. So great is its ductility that a piece half an inch wide, after being heated in the mouth, can be stretched into a thread a hundred feet long. Its consumption is about fifty tons a year. Chewing gum does not, like tobacco, require that the saliva shall be expectorated; it does not, like superabundance of food or drink, hurtfully overload the stomach.

It is not without policy to allow yourself to drift into any disease by neglecting the earliest and most tractable symptoms. I am reminded of a case of a young man who, completely worn out by a cold to which he had subjected himself, and the accumulation of his lungs, as to put himself beyond the reach of medicines, before being seized with danger. He was now in a state of extreme weakness, and to resort to Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a powerful remedy for Coughs, Asthma, and all Bronchial Affections, and its beneficial influence on the organs of the chest.

July 15, 1878.  
Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:  
GENTLEMEN:—I feel the more obliged to you for sending me a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as I have been suffering from a cold of the chest.

Yours truly,  
Mrs. M. B. MYERS.

## HUMOROUS.

**THOUGHT IT WAS COMING.**—A lady was the mother of a bright little boy three years old. The whooping-cough prevailed in the neighborhood, and the mother was very much alarmed lest her boy would catch it. She had talked so much about it, and worried over it that she had infected the child with her fears to such an extent that he would scarcely leave her side. One night, after the little fellow had been put to bed and to sleep, a jackass was heard to come in, and when just opposite set up a he-haw, he-haw. With a shriek the little fellow was out of bed, screaming at the top of his voice: "The whooping-cough is coming, mamma; the whooping-cough is coming!"

He rushed indignantly into the tobacco store and lunged down a plug on the show-case. "See here," he said, "didn't I ask for the Matchless tobacco?" "Yes, and that's what I gave you," "Well, then it's a fraud. It won't light itself. I tried half a dozen times, but it won't burn. It's all nonsense. It takes just as many matches as any other tobacco."

A Methodist and a Quaker having stopped at a public house agreed to sleep in the same bed. The Methodist knelt down and prayed fervently, and then read a catalogue of sins. After he rose the Quaker observed, "Really, friend, if thou art as bad as thou sayest thou art, I think I dare not sleep with thee."

When a woman gets a red spot on the end of her nose, the mother charitably remarks that her blood is out of order; but just let that red spot appear on a man's nose and everyone will declare they smell whisky as soon as they get within twenty feet of him.

The property advertised in to-day's paper at Olney, 224 ward, Philadelphia, is finely located just outside of the built-up portion of the city, and will soon be wanted at a large increase of price, for building lots. It can be purchased now at one-half the price it will bring for building lots in the next few or ten years.

"Mother, what is an angel?" "An angel?" "Well, an angel is a child that calls its mother, why does papa call my governess an angel?" "Well," explained the mother, after a moment's pause, "she is going to fly immediately."

"Sir," said a weary tramp to the gentleman who stands behind the counter at the Barret House; "sir, I am a social conundrum. 'Then,' exclaimed Bell, pointing sadly toward the door, 'then you never more be guessed of mine.'"

WASHINGTON is prepared to sink \$150,000 in a new one-cent daily. If one of the stockholders were asked to contribute \$25 to an orphan asylum he'd be indignant.

MARRIAGE is a holy institution. Not only does it unite man to his best friend, but it furnishes a good living to thousands of divorce lawyers.

MAN wants but little here below; but woman wants most everything she sees her neighbor have—excepting her tooth brush and youngest baby.

According to a salesman of experience one of the largest houses in this city, the average Albany lady wears a five and a half shoe.

When she struck him over the head with a tin dipper for trying to kiss her, he called it a "titillation of the bells."

The stars on a brigadier's shoulder stars are nothing but glittering generalities.

A PARTING GLASS.—The maiden's final look in the glass at her new hat.

ADAM was the first man who ever owned a Cain.

How to manage a wife—Remain single.

The place to find a living bear—in a menagerie.

Just as the elbow's bent, the swing's inclined.

The sun that shines on all—A boot-black.

For prosperity—Look in the dictionary.

LANGUAGE.—The dress of thought.

Are wagon tracks wheelwright?

Pitting in Small Pox.

Mr. Gregory, of Merchants' college, Blackpool, England, believes that "pitting," the sad and permanent result of smallpox, ought rarely to be seen in any civilized community. He starts with these facts; that poor people are pitted least, rich people are pitted most, and no class of people are pitted under their dress. Poor people have less light in their homes, the rich plenty of light, and under the dress there is less light than in either case. The explanation is a scientific one. The sunlight consists of three primary colors. The red, the blue and the yellow rays have distinct and characteristic properties. The yellow gives us light and red gives us heat, and the blue actinism. It is the actinism influence of the blue rays which, in Mr. Gregory's theory, causes "pitting."

No seed will germinate and young plants will soon perish if the chemically active rays—that is, the actinic rays—are filtered from the sunlight. A yellow blind drawn over a window will absorb all the actinic rays. The pus of varicel pustules absorbs, by its yellow medium, the actinic rays, which results in corrosion of the tender flesh at the base, and thus leaves the dreadful permanent "pitting."

Slop Drinking Vinegar.

How many young women who have inherited a predisposition to embolism here ruined their health by drinking vinegar to reduce their forms to graceful proportions. Allan's Anti-Fat is absolutely harmless. It promotes digestion, and accomplishes its work simply by preventing an undue assimilation of the fatty ingredients of the food. Excessive fatness is a vexatious burden, and there is no longer any excuse for enduring it, since Anti-Fat is an effective remedy for this abnormal condition.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., July 15, 1878.

Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:  
GENTLEMEN:—I feel the more obliged to you for sending me a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as I have been suffering from a cold of the chest.

Yours truly,  
Mrs. M. B. MYERS.

## A Curious Mystery in Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia has an awesome mystery among its simple people at Amherst, where an evil spirit has taken possession of Esther Cox. She has been a modest maid, scouting the idea of spirits and knowing nothing about animal magnetism, but recently one McNeill, a fellow-workman in an Amherst boot and shoe shop, unsuccessfully tried to seduce her in unscrupulous influence. The attempted outrage drove McNeill from the vicinity and laid Esther Cox on a sick bed, from which she soon possessed of the powers exercised by the most skillful mediums. Strange rappings were heard, lightly tapping on the wall and heavily striking on the beams and roof of the house, as if with an axe. Sometimes the sounds beat musical measures, and again Esther was struck in the face so hard that a red mark, as of a burn or scald, was left. The clothes were taken from her bed and hurled across the room, and once a piece of plaster a foot square was torn from the wall and shivered against the door. The bed, tables and chairs danced about as if on legs, and a pencil in Esther's hand traced vulgar sentences on the walls in McNeill's illiterate scrawl. Cold water has been agitated as if boiling, and the inquisitive have received answers to their questions. All these things have been witnessed by clergymen, doctors and skeptical persons, but they almost all repudiate the idea of mesmeric influence and have given the girl such tests that they are satisfied themselves that these are not tricks of hers. Most believe that the great black hand she claims to have seen is due to hallucination, but those who believe that the whole thing is a fraud (though all admit that they cannot account for it) have considerable support in the fact that 10 cents' admission was finally charged. Matches were finally lit about her brother-in-law's house, where Esther was boarding, which started fires in different places. The fire marshal threatened arrest if it happened again; the girl found another boarding place, and the manifestations have ceased.

**Nerve Inquietude and its Remedy.**  
Restless nerves, at least those that are constantly so, are weak ones as well. The true way to strengthen them thoroughly is by strengthening them. It may be, it may often be, necessary to have recourse to a sedative or even an opiate, in dangerous cases of nervous inquietude, but the permanent use of such unnatural pain-stivers, is greatly to be deprecated. Though not, in a restricted sense, a specific for nervousness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, does more to strengthen the system, and to allay and eventually overcome it, a fact which the recorded experience of many goes to substantiate. This indigestible tonic, by promoting digestion, assimilating food, and thus supplying the system with the natural power of nerves, restores their due proportion, and grows tranquil as they gather strength.

If troubled with Constipation, take Hostetter's German Bitters.  
Hostetter's Tetter Ointment Will cure every form of Tetter.

**A Monument of Gold.**  
Should be erected in memory of the inventor of "Anakasis," the great external Pile Remedy. Mr. James J. Bassett, of Erie, Penna., writes as follows:  
Messrs. NEDERMEYER & CO.,  
GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed find P. O. order for \$1.00, for calculated to best physicians here. I have used two boxes and feel it my duty to say to you that by the use of your simple remedy I have been raised from the brink of despair to the joyful hope of soon being able to do my duty. Myself entirely cured. One month's trial, at the small expense of the cost of one box of Anakasis has given me more relief than two years of medical treatment. I have been a sufferer from hemorrhoids for many years. Surely a monument of gold should be erected in memory of the inventor of Anakasis. Send at once if possible.  
I shall be pleased to reply to any one who inquires as to the merits of your valuable medicine, should you see fit to publish this.

Sincerely your servant,  
JAMES J. BASSETT, Erie, Pa.  
"Anakasis" is sold by all druggists. Price \$1 per box. Samples sent free to all sufferers by application to "Anakasis" Depot, Box 3946 New York.

If Your Liver is Disordered Hostetter's German Bitters will set it right.

Mrs. General Sherman  
Says: I have frequently bought Durand's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic. Sufferers with rheumatism take a note of this, and send for circular to Helpham's and Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C. Sold by all druggists.

If You are Dyspeptic Hostetter's German Bitters will cure you.

Ask and Ye Shall Know.  
If you are sufficiently interested to wish to know the wonderful curative power of Dr. Horndon's Gripe's Gift in bad cases of Rheumatism, send for circular to Helpham's and Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C. Sold by all druggists.

If You Would Enjoy Good Health Take Hostetter's German Bitters.

KANTNER'S Illustrated Book of Objects for Children, containing 3,000 Engravings of every day objects, with their names—making the simplest, most agreeable and effective method for the preliminary instruction of children. Price 10 cents. Send for circular to Helpham's and Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C. Sold by all druggists.

For Pimples on the Face, use Hostetter's Tetter Ointment. It never fails to remove them.

**NATURE'S REMEDY.**  
**VEGETINE.**  
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.  
I regard it as a valuable FAMILY MEDICINE.  
JANUARY 1, 1878.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in saying that I have used the Vegetable in my family with good results, and I have known of several cases of the most difficult cure effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine. Truly yours,  
REV. WM. McDONALD.

The Rev. Wm. Donald is well known through the United States as a minister in the M. E. Church.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

**FOR SALE.**  
A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY—A GOOD INVESTMENT.  
TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, with well-built commodious Stone Lodge, furnished with every convenience except gas. Barn and Carriage House, and frame to large and new house, with a large and beautiful garden, and a fine view of the city. The property is situated in the Twenty-second ward, near the corner of Second and Third streets, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The land is very fertile, and the buildings are in excellent condition. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to S. M. PETERSON, 1113 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to the Publisher of this paper, or to the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this paper (naming the paper).

## New England Conservatory Method for the Pianoforte.

This very popular and good Method has been thoroughly tried at the Conservatory, and has been largely used in other places.  
Differs from other Methods in being composed of Three Parts or Books.  
PART I. For the First Grade of Learners, has 72 pages, the Elements of Music, and other exercises, many Studies and Tunes, and is itself a good instruction book.  
PART II. For the Second Grade, has 92 pages, more difficult Exercises, Studies and Tunes, and is itself a good instruction book.  
PART III. For the Third Grade, has 116 pages, Grand Studies and Exercises, with a few good Studies and a few difficult Pieces.  
Price of each part, \$1.20. Complete, \$3.25.

The MUSICAL RECORD, Dexter Smith, Editor, mailed for 6 cents. Circulation 20,000 per Month. Music, News, &c. \$2 per year.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.  
J. E. DITSON & CO., 22 Chestnut St., Phila.

**TRADE MARK.**  
"VIBRATOR"  
Reg. March 31, 1874.

**THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE**  
"Vibrator" Threshers,  
WITH IMPROVED  
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,  
And Steam Thresher Engines,  
Made only by  
**NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,**  
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

The Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Full Capacity Threshing Machine, with all the latest improvements, and a full set of tools, for sale at a low price. The Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Full Capacity Threshing Machine, with all the latest improvements, and a full set of tools, for sale at a low price.

**THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses** paid by the owner, and the Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Full Capacity Threshing Machine, with all the latest improvements, and a full set of tools, for sale at a low price.

**NO Revealing Shuts** in the Season, and the Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Full Capacity Threshing Machine, with all the latest improvements, and a full set of tools, for sale at a low price.

**NOT Only Vastly Superior** to all other machines, and the Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Full Capacity Threshing Machine, with all the latest improvements, and a full set of tools, for sale at a low price.

**WAREHOUSES** for the Storage of Grain, and the Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Full Capacity Threshing Machine, with all the latest improvements, and a full set of tools, for sale at a low price.

**FOUR Sizes of Separators** Made, ranging from 10 to 40 bushels per hour, and the Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Full Capacity Threshing Machine, with all the latest improvements, and a full set of tools, for sale at a low price.

**STEAM Power Threshers** a Specialty, and the Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Full Capacity Threshing Machine, with all the latest improvements, and a full set of tools, for sale at a low price.

**OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher** Engines, with all the latest improvements, and the Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Full Capacity Threshing Machine, with all the latest improvements, and a full set of tools, for sale at a low price.

**IN Thorough Workmanship**, Elegant Finish, and the Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Full Capacity Threshing Machine, with all the latest improvements, and a full set of tools, for sale at a low price.

**FOR Particulars**, call on our Agents, and the Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Full Capacity Threshing Machine, with all the latest improvements, and a full set of tools, for sale at a low price.

**Blatchley's Pumps!**  
The Old Reliable  
STANDARD PUMP  
For Wells 10 to 75 Feet Deep.

New Price List, Jan. 1, 1879.  
ADDRESS  
**C. G. BLATCHLEY,**  
440 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

**AGENTS WANTED** FOR THE NEW HISTORICAL COMPANION.

**Our Western Border.**  
A Complete and Graphic History of American Pioneer Life, from the first settlement to the present time. The book is full of interesting facts, and is a valuable addition to every library. Price 25 cents.

**COMPOUND OXYGEN** The new cure for all cases of Consumption, Catarrh of the Lungs, and all other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 25 cents.

**REMARKABLE CURES** which have been made by the use of the Compound Oxygen, and the Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Full Capacity Threshing Machine, with all the latest improvements, and a full set of tools, for sale at a low price.

**STRENGTH ENDED BY THE** Compound Oxygen, and the Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Full Capacity Threshing Machine, with all the latest improvements, and a full set of tools, for sale at a low price.

**SENT FREE!** testimonials to most remarkable cases, and the Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Full Capacity Threshing Machine, with all the latest improvements, and a full set of tools, for sale at a low price.







A lawyer correspondent of the Northport News, writing in defence of the mileage salary grab of the late Legislature, says all previous legislatures took mileage for recess trips.

In this the New Era correspondent is very badly mistaken. We can speak for only one of the legislatures previous to the last, but we know that the Legislature of 1874-5-6 not only did not draw mileage on account of Christmas recess, but passed a joint resolution expressly prohibiting it.

#### A TRIP THROUGH CLEBURNE.

Last week, in company with Hon. T. A. Walker and H. L. Stevenson, Esq., we took a flying trip to our sister county, Cleburne, and spent five days most pleasantly at the flourishing town of Edwardsville, Wood's Copper Mine, and other points of interest.

#### EDWARDSVILLE.

has wonderfully improved since our last visit. An elegant new brick court-house—one that would reflect credit on any county in the State—has taken the place of the old frame one; new dwelling and store houses have gone up in every direction, and the town wears an air of thrift and activity that is refreshing. Mr. I. B. Hogan, the popular door-keeper of the Alabama Legislature of 1876-7, is in process of construction a large hotel, which will be finished with all the modern appliances necessary to comfort, and the fact that he himself will play host is sufficient guarantee that at this house the traveler will in future find a most hospitable reception and generous treatment. He is emphatically a man of heart, as well as of pluck and energy, and it takes just that kind of a man to run a hotel successfully. At present there is no regular hotel in Edwardsville, though both Mrs. Thompson and Mr. James Baber keep open house for the accommodation of travelers, while other hospitable citizens throw open their doors for the accommodation of the bar and gentlemen attending court during the sessions of the circuit court. And here it is well to remark that there is a larger attendance of lawyers at Cleburne court than that of any other county in the circuit. Calhoun is always represented by her almost entire bar, while lawyers go there from Etowah, Cherokee, Talladega, Randolph, and Clay, as well as from some of the neighboring counties of Georgia.

Happy in the possession of no railroad, Edwardsville is only to be reached by private conveyance, and the gathering of the bar at Edwardsville, recalls the happier days when "riding the circuit" was a semi-annual occurrence in the life of the lawyer. Gathered around a huge wood fire, at Baber's, for instance, pipes are drawn after supper, and under clouds of smoke, from Judge to junior barrister, they "turn themselves loose," dignity is retired for the evening, rich stories take the place of legal arguments, lips lately eloquent over clients' wrongs are wreathed in smiles, and under the quiet insinuation of Baber's "bracket," the hours fly on golden wings.

Circuit court was opened by Judge Whitlock the day after our arrival. A very large crowd from the country attended to hear the charge of his Honor to the grand jury; but large as was the crowd, the most perfect order was preserved, and there was none of that noise and confusion so common in most court rooms during the opening hours—a fact highly creditable to the people of Cleburne. The grand jury empaneled were a very intelligent body of men, having at their head Mr. Mark L. Pinson, a gentleman well known to the people of Calhoun.

Edwardsville, some time ago, under the local option law, voted down the bar room, and it was a fact (rarely witnessed on court days in any county) that there was not a single man on the court ground under the influence of liquor in the slightest degree.

The county officers have their offices in the new court house, and those of Judge Owen and sheriff Wigginton, the only two visited, were models of neatness and order.

During our stay in Edwardsville, we had the pleasure of meeting among other old friends, Senator Howell and Representative Alexander of Cleburne. Senator Howell is as well known in Calhoun as any of our own citizens, and we may add as highly esteemed as any man who ever represented us in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Alexander is not so well known in Calhoun, but in Cleburne, we do not suppose there is a man, woman or child who would not recognize his genial face. If we had had enough of his sort in the late Legislature, the people would not now have so much to grumble over. He voted for a reduction of taxation to six mills—was one of four members of the House who opposed the present school law, and was one of four who originally voted against the election law before it was reconsidered, and then, with some twenty others, recorded his vote against it. Senator Howell, also, if we rightly remember, opposed the odious measures; and Calhoun certainly owes him thanks for striking her out of the bill regulating the buying and selling of cotton—a bill full of pains and penalties—entirely unsuitable to this latitude, and which, if it had passed the Senate, would have necessitated the farmers to employ lawyers to help them sell their cotton according to law. We shall one day publish this bill and let the farmers of Calhoun see it for themselves.

We also had the pleasure of meeting but casually, owing to their engagements in court, Messrs. Burton, Baber and Ferguson, who worthily represent the bar of Edwardsville. Mr. Burton, it will be remembered, represented Cleburne county in the Constitutional Convention that framed our present Constitution,

and in that capacity reflected the highest credit upon himself.

In looking around, the second day of our stay, for familiar faces, we ran upon Dr. Shephard, who represented Cleburne county in the Legislature of 1874-5 and 1875-76—the Legislature that took up, on behalf of the Democratic party, the interests of the State, after the long reign of Radicalism in Alabama—that lifted a mountain of debt from the shoulders of the people, restored the credit and prestige of the State, and planted her once more on that proud elevation from which the "foes and thieves" had dragged her during their carnival of crime. It was his proud privilege to belong to that bold and patriotic body of men, who with Grant's bayonets at their throats, had the courage and splendid audacity to denounce in fitting terms that military tyrant's ruthless invasion of the legislative halls of a sister State, and while yet the clank of the sabre of the military officer resounded along the corridors of the capitol, from whence had been driven the representatives of the people of that State, proposed and passed the "Louisiana Resolutions," protesting against it in most solemn and severe terms; that body of men who in the face of timid counsels of many of our own people and a hostile Federal Government, had the nerve to grapple with that foul thing called a Constitution, fixed upon an unwilling people by all-powerful Congress, and by appropriate legislation invoke a Constitutional Convention, which wiped it out and gave the people instead a charter consonant with their genius and spirit;—that body of men who witnessed with the utmost solicitude, the attempt of Congress to mongrelize the white people of the South by the passage of the civil rights bill, and who, as soon as the wires flashed the intelligence that Congress had annulled the wrong, met it with counter legislation that stripped it of its terrors and saved the white people of Alabama from enforced admixture of races in places of public resort and travel. It was his privilege we say, to belong to that body of men, who, while looking to such vast interests and blazing the way for all coming legislatures and administrations, yet found time to look after the interests of the poor and humble of the State's citizenship, as witness the passage of mechanics and laborers lien laws, the laws for the benefit of small tax payers, the appropriations to named soldiers, and many other laws whose benign influence the people feel to this day. We found him the same genial, whole-souled, good-natured gentleman, still possessed of the qualities that then rendered him popular with every member of the Legislature. He has lately settled in Edwardsville, and passes his time at that point and his old home, Aracoonchee, between which points and the surrounding country he enjoys a large and, we hope, lucrative practice. Edwardsville, though the healthiest place in the world, has two more doctors besides Dr. Shephard, both of whom we met at the bedside of Capt. James Savage, who was taken quite sick upon his arrival Monday evening. These are Drs. Robinson and Kemp, both young men, very agreeable gentlemen, and first-class physicians. Besides meeting many old friends, we had the pleasure of forming many new acquaintances—among them the popular tax collector of Cleburne, Messrs. Blake, Pounds, Birchfield—but our space is limited, and we must bring the personal chapter of our letter to a close, or we shall have little left to devote to other points of interest, embraced in our trip.

Leaving Edwardsville Tuesday evening, our little party struck direct for Woods Copper Mine, passing on the way Bells Mills, notable as the home of Mr. J. D. Walker, the gentleman who made such a splendid fight against Mr. Alexander for the Legislature last year on the Court House question. The official count showed him to be but sixty votes behind his successful competitor. Every member of the old Tenth Alabama Regiment will readily recall him to memory, for we presume there was no man outside the regimental staff so well known in the regiment as he. Our older citizens of Jacksonville will also recall the time when he served his apprenticeship as a printer boy in the Republican office many years ago, and there laid the foundation of that practical education which would have rendered him a most useful member of the Legislature had the fates favored him with an election. Of course we could not resist the temptation of stopping at the mill and shaking the honest hand of our friend that we had not grasped for long years. We found him white with flour dust, looking old gentleman and crowding him with politics while he filled his sack with the staff of life. We mentioned his candidacy, after the first warm greetings of long friendship were over, and he replied that his friends thought he had good grounds for a contest over a beat that was thrown out, but that he had declined to make it, and that now he was rather glad he did not get in, seeing the Legislature had turned out so bad. Amid all his political struggles he assured us he had held fast to the sheet-anchor of his Democracy, and knowing him as we did, we could not doubt it.

He has the impetuous courage of a Ney and the stern firmness of a Cromwell, and says he will make things lively in Cleburne yet in future contests. Let us hope the breach shall not grow past healing. Bear and forbear should be the rule among Democrats, and however various may be their views on purely local questions, in State and National contests they should be one and indivisible. The world has dealt well with John, and he sees prosperity as the fruit of his labors. This will, we know, rejoice his friends here to learn as it rejoiced us to hear it.

Leaving Bells Mills, a ride of some ten miles over the roughest road in the world brought us to Woods Copper Mine.

We had often heard of this bonanza, but were not prepared to see the extensive works and improvements that met the eye on turning a short curve in the road that brought us in full view. High stack chimneys, an immense blast furnace, three reverberatory furnaces and three roasting ovens went to make up rather an imposing show. In addition to these the company have a refining furnace at Ex-Gov. Smith's mine, about a mile distant, which has lately turned out copper superior to any found in America outside of the Lake Superior region. At the time we were there there was no being taken from the mines, but huge masses of it were undergoing the roasting process for the extraction of the sulphur and perhaps arsenic, in the ore, while three reverberatory furnaces were in full blast turning out the "blister" copper which is its last state before refinement. Although during the night of our stay we had full access to the library of Prof. J. B. and diligently read on copper making, we shall not attempt to describe the process. We could not do it if we wanted to. In strolling over the mines with Mr. Stevenson, we were shown the lead running into the hill were Mr. Richard Wood, after twenty years prospecting, finally realized the dream of his life, and struck the rich vein of black copper ore that realized him two hundred dollars a day, after hauling the crude ore thirty or forty miles in wagons, and shipping it to points as distant as Baltimore. Many other shafts have been sunk since, but no vein so rich has been struck. But there is rich copper in abundance all through the range of hills on which the mine is situated, and there's millions in it. The mine capital belongs to Mr. Woods and Judge Walker, individually and Messrs. Tucker and Walker on behalf of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad. They have just commenced shipping the pure refined copper to market.

Leaving the copper mine Wednesday evening we crossed the Tallapoosa river at Ross ford, and after passing through a magnificent strip of farmland, and along that river, much of it owned by Mr. J. D. Rios, we struck the hill country again and continued in it until we reached the famous gold diggings near Aracoonchee. A sharp trot of the "colts" soon brought us to our destination,—the hospitable home of Wm. and Jas. Durham. Need we say that here we met with the very kindest reception and most lavish hospitality? That we do the subject justice. Only those who have experienced the generous and unbounded hospitality of these two brotherly gentlemen, can know how our party fared. Suffice it to say it was by far, as all our party testify, the most pleasant evening spent during the five days we were out from home. One thing worth of notice occurred while we were staying at Mr. Durham's. Mr. Wm. Durham remarked that he had been a constant subscriber to the Republican for forty years, and expected to take it during life. We remarked that perhaps he was the only gentleman living who could say so. "Not so," replied Judge Walker, "I subscribed with the very first copy of the Republican your father ever issued, and I have been a regular subscriber ever since." "That was a considerable time before you and I were born," was't it?" remarked Mr. Stevenson to the writer. "To the best of my recollection, it was," we made reply, and then we set to thinking how many other men in Calhoun had stood loyal to the old paper through so many years—thinking how that it had indeed lived longer than a second named man—that in its old files were found the history of three wars including the early Indian wars, in which this country had taken part—of the illustrious men, now passed into history, whose careers it had followed and recorded—of its singular fidelity to one political faith through the changes of all those years, and then came a feeling of humble distrust of our ability to manage it reverently as it is now. But these reveries were soon broken by the announcement of our conductor to get ready for travel. The horses were soon harnessed, goodbyes were given and "the colts" were going at rattling speed "homeward bound." We crossed the boundary line of Cleburne with larger ideas of her extent, fertility, vast mineral resources, and a kinder feeling for her generous and hospitable people than we had ever before entertained. It is a mistake to make when they class Cleburne among the poor counties of the State. In her bosom she hides rich stores of unlimited wealth in her vast deposits of gold, copper, wolfram, mica; her fields laugh with rich harvests of grain; her depot of supplies is not in the west, but at home; and we make the deliberate prediction, and wish our readers to mark it well, that the day is not distant when Cleburne county will be known and regarded as one of the richest counties in our State.

#### EDWARDSVILLE LETTER.

EDWARDSVILLE, ALA.,  
March 26th, 1879.

Circuit court was organized on the 17th inst. in the new court house. Quite a number of legal gentlemen from other places were present, to assist in christening the new court house, and the large rains, there was an unusual large attendance last week. Business was dispatched rapidly; both on the civil and criminal docket, a great many causes were disposed of.

On the first day of court, our friend Capt. Savage was taken quite ill, and for two or three days his condition was regarded critical, but after that he took a turn for the better, and after a confinement to his room for 8 or 9 days, he recovered so as to set out for home in care of his brother. We hope to hear soon that he is all right. We are now having some fine spring weather, and parties who are detained at court are growing restless to get home and into their fields. We have had a severe frost or two, but it is believed the fruit crop is still safe. In general health good, but we are threatened with mumps, which causes alarm among the mothers and little ones.

W. B. F.

A gentleman has shown the Griffin News a piece of frankincense brought from the Holy Land by Col. Graves, of Rome, Georgia, who has just returned from Egypt, where he has for several years been in the service of the Khedive. The frankincense is a species of gum resin, of a pretty color, slightly transparent, and having an exquisite fragrance. This fragrance is greatly intensified when burned.

A young lady in Hartford, Conn., has been badly poisoned in the face by the aniline dye in a new blue veil.

#### REPORT OF THE CLEBURNE COUNTY GRAND JURY.

To the Hon. Wm. L. Whitlock, Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit of Alabama.

The Grand Jury, sworn and empaneled at the Spring Term, 1879, of the Circuit Court of Cleburne County, have completed the labors enjoined upon them by your Honor's charge and the counsel of the Solicitor, and herewith present their final written report.

Since the last term of this Court, a court house has been erected for the county, and the people have reason to congratulate themselves upon the moral condition and law-abiding character of the citizens of this county, and especially upon the improvement in this respect in the matter of making and vending illicit liquor.

Since the last term of this Court, a court house has been erected for the county, and the people have reason to congratulate themselves upon the moral condition and law-abiding character of the citizens of this county, and especially upon the improvement in this respect in the matter of making and vending illicit liquor.

We have personally inspected the condition of the county jail, and in regard to its sufficiency for the safe-keeping of prisoners, and we say emphatically that it is wholly insufficient to detain a prisoner. The prisoners are and have been poorly accommodated. An insufficient amount of bed clothing has been furnished and their sufferings during the winter must have been severe. The jail is entirely too small to hold a large number of prisoners, and it is quite an easy matter to convey tools to the prisoners by which they can effect their escape. During our sitting the jail has been thoroughly cleaned, but previous to that time it was very dirty and unhealthful.

The books of the County Treasurer are clean and well kept, and the various claims are properly on file and numbered. There is but one small error visible in the lists of the land and mill tax collection, error of \$5 in favor of the Treasurer. The total indebtedness of the county is \$2,870,123. Cash on hand in treasury, \$311,37 and \$700 more to be collected, leaving the entire balance in treasury \$1,171,37 up to the present term of the Circuit Court.

The bonds of the county officers are all good and sufficient in amount, except A. J. Hiley and Weston Bacchus, Justices of the Peace. The remainder are properly conditioned, correct and sufficient.

We recommend that the poor of the county be taken out of the charge of Thomas Hambrick. One of the officials of the county visited the poor house last winter during freezing weather, and found one poor old man and an old-woman woman sitting with their feet in the ashes of an extinct fire, half frozen, endeavoring to keep warm over about a half pound of butter out embers, while a bowl of water sitting in the ashes was frozen solid. The records of the county show the number of the dark ages—contains no fuller page than the emblems to the paupers of this county would fill, were they written out.

The public roads of the county are in only a tolerable condition. We do not think that any of the officers charged with road duty, from the Probate Judge down to overseer, have discharged that duty, but we hope that time and our action will correct error and lead to better results. The Commissioners have appointed appraisers, but that is about all.

There is considerable complaint against the Tax Assessor for irregularities in the assessment of taxes, and we would suggest greater care and uniformity in the matter of assessing taxes, and especially in the matter of assessing escaped taxes.

The Tax Collector has filled the full measure of his duty so far as we have been able to ascertain, and we would not withhold the share of praise to that officer for his efficiency.

Greatly to our surprise, we find quite a decrease in the greater violations of the law, and to every thinking mind the small number of our present convicts is a gratifying pleasure. We have seriously refrained from indicting for misdemeanors where malice was apparent, and under the charge of your Honor and under our oaths, we have frequently occasion to exercise the wide discretion vested in us by the law.

We could have prolonged our session, but we have regarded it as greatly to the interest of our beloved county to adjourn at the present time. And now, having discharged what we consider our duty, we respectfully leave the consequences with our country and our God; and while we respectfully ask to be discharged, we close our report by thanking your Honor and the Solicitor for many courtesies, and all the officers of the county for their kind and prompt attention.

M. L. PINSON, Foreman.

R. F. Pounds, J. C. Wade, Stephen Edwards, E. B. Barker, Wm. C. Roberts, S. W. Huggins, J. C. Morris, S. O. Shipley, H. B. Whitman, W. M. Overton, Wm. B. Barker, T. D. Freeman, J. R. Rask, M. McEachern, P. M. Howie, John H. Bell, M. B. Bell, Grand Jury.

#### A Merited Compliment to a Faithful Public Officer.

The last Cleburne County Grand Jury, whose names are appended to the Report published above, expressed themselves in the following complimentary terms of Solicitor Vandiver.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Cleburne County.

We, the undersigned Grand Jurors, serving at the Spring Term of the Circuit Court of said county, feeling that every official should either stand or fall upon his own merits, and that it is but justice that each of our officials, who faithfully discharge their official duties, should receive the endorsement of their fellow citizens as a reward of their merits, we therefore, take the greatest pleasure in endorsing the official conduct of Wellington J. Vandiver, Esq., Solicitor for the 12th Judicial Circuit of Ala., for the prompt, faithful, efficient and impartial manner in which he has discharged his whole duty as such Solicitor, and we think and feel that the interests of the State are safe while confided to his care.

#### ACCURATE JOURNALISM.

"Burleigh" makes these pertinent observations in a letter to the Boston Journal. "Journalism may be honest and not accurate. Journalism must shoot fully as it flies. It has no time for demonstration. It has every motive to be correct; except in maliciousness, it has no motive at all for misrepresentation. When rumors are afloat about matters of public interest, the great point is to get early information. Men who can get a correspondent very frequently look wise and refuse to speak. The journalist does the best he can with such information as he can lay hold of. The very men who withhold information will fuss and fume, and tear around, come puffing and blowing up five flights of stairs to an editorial room, all of a foam; 'I wouldn't have had it happen for five hundred dollars.' The answer is, 'When you had a chance why didn't you give the information? You wouldn't do it; your enemies did.'"

Subscribe for the Republican.

#### A WAR ANECDOTE.

(Boston Transcript.)

You may not be aware that it was Gen. Gordon's command which struck the flank of the Eleventh Corps on the afternoon of the first day at Gettysburg, and after a short but desperate conflict broke its line and swept it from the field.

In that fight Gen. Barlow, of New York, Commander of the First Division, fell dangerously, and it was thought mortally, wounded. He was shot directly through the body. Two of his men attempted to bear him through the field; but one was instantly killed, and Gen. Barlow magnanimously said to the other, "You can do no good; save yourself if you can." Gordon's brigade of Georgians in its wild charge swept over him, and he was found by Gen. Gordon himself, lying with upturned face in the hot of July sun, nearly paralyzed and apparently dying. Gen. Gordon dismounted from his horse, gave him a drink of water from his canteen, and enquired of Gen. Barlow his name and wishes.

Gen. Barlow said: "I shall probably live but a short time. Please take from my breast pocket the packet of my wife's letters, and read one of them to me," which was done. He then asked that the others be torn up, as he did not wish them to fall in other hands. This Gen. Gordon did, and then asked, "Can I do anything else for you, General?" "Yes," replied Gen. Barlow, earnestly, "My wife is behind our army. Can you send a message through the line?" "Certainly I will," said Gordon, and he did. Then directing Gen. Barlow to be borne to the shade of a tree at the rear, he rode on with his command. The wife received the message and came harmlessly through both lines of battle and found her husband, who eventually recovered.

Since Gen. Gordon's selection to the U. S. Senate, both he and Gen. Barlow were invited to a dinner party in Washington, and occupied opposite seats at the table. After introductions, Gen. Gordon said: "Gen. Barlow, are you related to the officer of your name who was killed at Gettysburg?" "I am the man," said Barlow. "Are you related to the Gordon who is supposed to have killed me?" "I am the man," said Gen. Gordon. The hearty greeting which followed the touching story, as related to the interested guests by Gen. Barlow, and the thrilling effect upon the company can better be imagined than described.

"Why should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" asked a down-town teacher to day. "Because he never told a lie," shouted an urchin with a hole in His Majesty's Plaidfore.

#### NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

The undersigned has opened out near the depot, a large and varied stock of Family Groceries, at prices certain to attract attention. I will also do a GENERAL COMMISSION business, both buying and selling at reasonable commission rates. I will also sell the Standard Sewing Machine, delivered in Jacksonville for \$30 cash. It is one of the best machines now in use, and has more attachments than belong to any other machine. See Sign near depot of C. W. BREWTON, Jacksonville, Ala.

March 29—3m.

#### NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County—  
Special Term, March 26 1879.

This day came C. W. Brewton county administrator and the administrator of the estate of John Maddox, deceased, and filed his petition in writing and under oath, praying an order of sale of certain lands described therein, a d belonging to the said estate, for the purpose of paying the debts due from said estate.

It is ordered that the 6th day of May 1879, be appointed a day on which to hear and determine upon said petition; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the non-resident heirs at law of said estate (if any) as well as all persons concerned, to appear and contest the same if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,  
Judge of Probate.

March 29—3m.

#### STATE OF ALABAMA,

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County—  
Special Term, March 24th 1879.

This day came C. W. Brewton county administrator and the administrator of the estate of Benjamin F. Esley deceased, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences, for a final settlement of his administration.

It is ordered that the 22d day of April 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,  
Judge of Probate.

March 29—3 Pd.

#### FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County—  
Regular Term, March 15 1879.

This day came A. J. Bows administrator with will of the estate of P. D. Bows, deceased, and filed his statement, accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration thereof.

It is ordered by the court that the 5th day of May 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,  
Judge of Probate.

March 22—3m.

#### THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

Celebrated American

**SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.**

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slithy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

**DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS**

are not recommended as a remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but in affections of the liver, and all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

**AGUE AND FEVER.**

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red seal on the lid with the signature of Dr. McLane's LIVER PILLS. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the mark being full of imitations of the name McLane, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

#### POSTPONED.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of three filis issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed—one in favor of J. C. Francis and against A. Woods, one in favor of Wm. H. Roney and A. Woods, and against A. Woods, and one in favor of Oscar Crook and against A. Woods.

I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Monday in April, 1879, that being 7th day, the following described property, to-wit:

One house and lot in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. bounded as follows: East by the Jacksonville and Rome road, North by Mrs. B. Martin's land, west by Thos. Pitts and A. B. Clark's lots, south by J. W. Burke's place—known as the Alexander Woods residence, containing eighteen acres more or less; also one house and lot in the town of Jacksonville Ala. bounded as follows: South by Depot street, west by an alley, northern boundary unknown, and east by A. Griffin's place—now occupied by P. J. Hines, containing seven acres more or less. The above lots being and lying in Section 11, Township 14 North, Range 8 East, and containing half interest in the Woods & Clark mill, bounded on the north by B. G. Douthett's place, east and south by E. L. Woodward's lands and on the west by Mrs. Ahermuth's place, being and lying in Section 14, Township 14 and Range 8, and being the property of Alexander Woods, to satisfy said filis.

D. Z. GOODLETT,  
Sheriff, Calhoun county.

Per J. L. Matson Deputy.

Jan. 11 1879.—5t

#### TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

**SECOND ROUND.**

The Tax payers of Calhoun county will please meet me on the days and at the places mentioned below, for the purpose of assessing their taxes for the year 1879.

Precinct No 10 Rabbit Town, Monday April 21 1879.

Precinct No 11 White Plains, Tuesday 22

Precinct No 12 Davisville, Wednesday 23

Precinct No 13 Oxford, Thursday 24

Precinct No 15 Aniston, Friday 25

Precinct No 3 June Bag (Court Ground, Saturday 26

Precinct No 2 Alexandria, Monday 28

Gannaway's School House, Tuesday 29.

Precinct No 14 Sulphur Springs, Wednesday April 30 1879

Precinct No 5 Polkville, Thursday May 1 1879

Precinct No 6 Peeks Hill Friday May 2

Precinct No 7 Hollingsworth's Court Ground, Saturday 3

Precinct No 9 Cross Plains, Monday 5

Precinct No 16 Ladiga, Tuesday 6

Precinct No 8 Green's School House, Thursday 8

Precinct No 1 Jacksonville, Friday and Saturday, May 9 & 10 1879.

All persons will please bring with them a list of their property, with valuation extended, and proper numbers of their lands.

A. B. LEDBETTER,  
Tax Assessor of Calhoun county.

March 22

#### WM. W. HARRISON, Physician & Surgeon.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA.

#### THE ROPER MINERAL WELL

IS LOCATED 3 MILES EAST OF GREENVILLE, ALABAMA.

For the information of persons desiring to use the Roper Well Water, I will state some of the cures it has effected. One lady, afflicted with Chronic Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Sick or Nervous Headache of long standing, Spleen or Eruption of the skin, Ulceration of the Womb, and Bilious Colic. It is also one of the most strengthening Tonics in use. The following is analysis of the water made by Prof. W. C. Stubbs of a M. C. College of Alabama: The amount of water used was one litre, which is a little more than a quart, and is equal to one quart, a five thousandths of an ounce, or ten thousandths of a quart. (1,000 quarts). Bearing in mind the difference between the litre and the quart, we can estimate the strength of the water.

One litre (The following is analysis of the water made by Prof. W. C. Stubbs of a M. C. College of Alabama: The amount of water used was one litre, which is a little more than a quart, and is equal to one quart, a five thousandths of an ounce, or ten thousandths of a quart. (1,000 quarts). Bearing in mind the difference between the litre and the quart, we can estimate the strength of the water.)

Sulphuric Acid . . . 2 1/2 Grains.  
Feric Oxide . . . 2 1/2 " "  
Period . . . 10 7-10 " "  
Calcic . . . 10 7-10 " "  
Potassic . . . 2 " "  
Sodic . . . 2 " "  
Sodium . . . 4 1/2 " "  
Chlorine . . . 3-5 " "  
Silicic . . . 2 " "  
Carbonic Acid . . . 5-7 1/2 " "

**The Roper of the Roper Mineral Well.**

GREENVILLE, ALA., Oct. 20, 1878.—M. C. Roper & McCall: Gents—I am glad to inform you that the use of one gallon of your Mineral Water has cured my mother of Chronic Diarrhoea. It was a case of eight years standing. The best medical aid failed to arrest it. Very Respectfully,

P. N. WEATHERLY,  
SANDY RIDGE, ALA., June 29 1878.

Mrs. Roper & McCall, Proprietors of Mineral Well, Ala., is so certain that for fine water, they have been terribly afflicted with Tetanus on the head which had covered in have spent much money in remedies and prescriptions from our physicians, but all without any good result. I heard of you and your Mineral Water, and I tried it, and the result was far better than my expectations. I used it for some weeks—am now fully and completely free from Tetanus. I give you this certificate, which you can use as you see proper.

J. D. CUFFORD,  
GREENVILLE, ALA., July 15, 1878.

Mrs. Roper & McCall, Proprietors of Mineral Well, Ala., is so certain that for fine water, they have been terribly afflicted with Tetanus on the head which had covered in have spent much money in remedies and prescriptions from our physicians, but all without any good result. I heard of you and your Mineral Water, and I tried it, and the result was far better than my expectations. I used it for some weeks—am now fully and completely free from Tetanus. I give you this certificate, which you can use as you see proper.

J. D. CUFFORD,  
GREENVILLE, ALA., July 15, 1878.

Mrs. Roper & McCall, Proprietors of Mineral Well, Ala., is so certain that for fine water, they have been terribly afflicted with Tetanus on the head which had covered in have spent much money in remedies and prescriptions from our physicians, but all without any good result. I heard of you and your Mineral Water, and I tried it, and the result was far better than my expectations. I used it for some weeks—am now fully and completely free from Tetanus. I give you this certificate, which you can use as you see proper.

J. D. CUFFORD,  
GREENVILLE, ALA., July 15, 1878.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of one filis issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala. and to me directed, in favor of Thos. A. Walker, and against S. Foulds, W. H. Roney, John H. Caldwell, W. M. Hanes, Peter J. Hines, J. B. Dink, H. Samuel, W. Crook and E. L. Woodward. I will sell before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, in said county, within the legal hours of sale, the highest bidder for cash, on the LAST MONDAY IN MARCH, that being the 31st day, the following described personal property to-wit:

Two mules—one a mus; colored mare mate, the other a dark bay mare mate as the property of S. W. Crook.

Also one piano, piano cover and sheet, one wardrobe, two bedsteads, one sideboard, one small table, one writing desk, one small book case, one iron safe, one small table, two mattresses, one small horse wagon, one top, one large as the property of E. L. Woodward.

Also one four horse wagon, two or three horse hacks, as the property of E. L. Woodward.

Also two black mare mules, one two horse wagon, one open bench one sorrell mare, as the property of H. Caldwell.

All levied upon to satisfy said filis.

D. Z. GOODLETT,  
March 15—4c.

#### Cancers Cured.

#### SCROFULA.

#### SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND CANCERS ARE CURABLE.

Dr. S. C. Williams, after an experience of over thirty years, has discovered a new and reliable method of curing all cases of Scrofula, or Cancer, or Ulcer, or any other disease of the blood, or any other disease of the system, or any other disease of the body, or any other disease of the mind, or any other disease of the soul, or any other disease of the spirit, or any other disease of the flesh, or any other disease of the bone, or any other disease of the marrow, or any other disease of the sinews, or any other disease of the nerves, or any other disease of the organs, or any other disease of the system, or any other disease of the body, or any other disease of the mind, or any other disease of the soul, or any other disease of the spirit, or any other disease of the flesh, or any other disease of the bone, or any other disease of the marrow, or any other disease of the sinews, or any other disease of the nerves, or any other disease of the organs, or any other disease of the system, or any other disease of the body, or any other disease of the mind, or any other disease of the soul, or any other disease of the spirit, or any other disease of the flesh, or any other disease of the bone, or any other disease of the marrow, or any other disease of the sinews, or any other disease of the nerves, or any other disease of the organs, or any other disease of the system, or any other disease of the body, or any other disease of the mind, or any other disease of the soul, or any other disease of the spirit, or any other disease of the flesh, or any other disease of the bone, or any other disease of the marrow, or any other disease of the sinews, or any other disease of the nerves, or any other disease of the organs, or any other disease of the system, or any other disease of the body, or any other disease of the mind, or any other disease of the soul, or




**Ayer's**

We regret very much to learn of the death of Mrs. Wesley Nease of Bail Play, in this county, last Saturday. She died of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of two weeks. Deceased was aged about twenty-nine years at the time of her death. The stricken husband has our heartfelt sympathy.


uphold the acts of its representative  
right or wrong. This is not true of the  
democratic party. And those newspa-  
pers which indirectly enforce such an  
idea make a great mistake. We do not  
believe the democratic party was ever  
stronger and more united than it is to-day.

March 8--St. Judge of Probate.

C. W. BEEW-TON,  
General Admr.

ted to Probate. L. W. CANNON,  
Judge of Probate.  JEWELL  
March 22-31 ACKSCNVIL

**UPPER** **WATER** **CURE.** Send stamp for  
Optim Ealing, to W. B.  
Wernholzer, Greene Co.

**LA**  **Watch** **has** **\$8** **to** **\$7.** **Revolvers**  
**\$2.50.** **Over** **100** **latest** **Novelties.**  
**Ag'ts** **wanted.** **So** **Supply** **Co.** **Savville** **Tenn.**

\_\_\_\_\_



